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U. S. CONSIDERS HUERTA WORD ON SALUTE TERMS

"Situation Encouraging, but Not Finished," Says Secretary Bryan, Who Bears O'Shaughnessy Messages to President

STUDIED BY CABINET

United Press Code Report From Mexico City Declares That Provisional President Is Seeking to Bring About War

SUMMARY

After a long cabinet meeting today, at which Mexico City despatches from Charge O'Shaughnessy in reply to the announcement that the United States would return the gun salute promised by General Huerta in apology for the arrest of marines at Tampico were considered, Secretary of State Bryan made it plain that he expects a complete agreement soon. He added:

"The situation is encouraging, but it is not finished."

Secretary Tumulty said: "The question is whether this government will make any concessions to Huerta."

It was said that Huerta had demanded a gun for gun salute, and presence of a Mexican officer aboard the American ship which returned the salute.

A United Press code despatch from Mexico City said Huerta was seeking to bring on war with the United States to solidify the Mexican people.

Official view is that the naval regulation forbidding any salutes except to nations recognized by the United States would not hold in the present situation.

Return of salute is customary. Rear Admiral Mayo, in making his original demand for the salute at Tampico, agreed to return the courtesy.

If Huerta orders the salute fired under the terms laid down in Mr. Bryan's note it is believed that the matter will be ended and the status of the relations between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico will be the same as before the Tampico incident.

The officer who was in charge at Tampico has been called to Mexico City for a conference.

Americans are reported to be leaving Mexico City.

A vessel is held at Veracruz for refugees.

Some of the vessels now on the way south are expected to be ordered back. Others will continue and be used to strengthen the American force already in Mexican waters.

MR. BRYAN CALLS CASE ENCOURAGING, BUT NOT FINISHED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan referred new messages from Charge O'Shaughnessy to the cabinet, which held a long session today. The form in which the salute shall be fired by Huerta and returned by the United States is said to be in question.

Asked when Huerta would salute the flag, he said:

"I can say nothing in addition to what I made public yesterday. The situation is encouraging, but it is not finished."

Secretary Bryan made it plain that he expects a complete agreement with Huerta on this subject soon. He said that he was hopeful the matter could be settled so that he could proceed on his deferred vacation in Florida to-night or tomorrow night. He insisted that the length of the cabinet meeting was not due to the Mexican situation. He refused to comment on the report that Huerta had demanded that the salute be returned gun by gun and that an official of the Mexican government be permitted to be on board the United States warship during the salutes.

It was stated that he had wired Charge O'Shaughnessy that this government would insist on the salute being

ORDER IN MEXICO CALLED CHIEF INTEREST OF EUROPE

British Press Continues Discussion of Situation, the Morning Post Declaring Any Government Better Than None and for This Reason Huerta Has Been Recognized

U. S. NAVAL OFFICER WHO DEMANDED MEXICAN APOLOGY



(Photo by International News Service, New York)
Rear Admiral Mayo, in command at Tampico

fired by the U. S. ships only after the 21 Mexican guns had been fired.

Secretary Tumulty said the question in dispute referred entirely to details of how the proposed salutes were to be exchanged. "The question is whether this government will make any concessions to Huerta," said the President's secretary.

It is learned that for the future the United States forces on the coast of Mexico will be much heavier than heretofore. Even if Huerta does apologize for the Tampico insult, the administration does not trust him. He is expected to renew the affront at any time. And if he does there will not be a week of time elapsing before he is called to account.

Present at the cabinet meeting today by summons from the President was Senator Shively of Indiana, acting chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations.

Return Salute Considered

The navy department's official interpretation of regulation No. 120, forbidding the firing of salutes except to nations formally recognized by the United States, was given by Rear Admiral Mayo today. He held the regulation had no bearing on the question of returning Mexico's salute.

"The salute," he said, "would be between the Mexican nation and the United States, without regard to Huerta or the Constitutional faction. The return of the salute could not possibly be interpreted as a courtesy to Huerta particularly or recognition of his government."

Details Being Arranged

The United States government Thursday night accepted General Huerta's offer to salute the stars and stripes as an apology for the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico. The salute will be answered with a salute to the Mexican flag. Details are being decided.

Until the details are arranged no further orders will be sent to the American fleets now proceeding south. While many of the vessels will be turned back, others will continue south and a substantially increased naval force will be maintained in Mexican waters.

President Wilson asked for an opinion from the counselor of the state department and navy department officials; all reported that it was the invariable custom in naval practice to return a salute and cited precedents. He was informed that Rear Admiral Mayo, in making his

original demand for a salute, agreed to return the courtesy.

The President said a return of a salute under such circumstances did not involve recognition of the Huerta government.

The salute will have no particular bearing on the general Mexican policy of the administration. Other offenses have been apologized for, and the United States will continue its position of neutrality.

Huerta's offer was received in Congress generally with approval, and members familiar with international precedents agreed that a return salute could not be regarded as recognition.

Senator Lodge Agrees

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who is the Republican ranking member of the Senate foreign relations committee, who had said that to return the salute would nullify the effect of the apology, withdrew his criticism after a telephone conversation with Secretary Bryan.

Senators Favor Attitude

During executive session senators informally discussed the question and it was agreed that the United States should not quibble over returning the salute; but some senators were inclined to the view that the advance request from Huerta for a return of the salute should be ignored.

Discussing the probability of allowing some of the ships now en route to Mexican waters to proceed, many members expressed the opinion that the administration proposes to keep a firmer hand on the situation in the future.

Inquiry as to the character of pressure which had been brought on General Huerta revealed the fact that other governments had an active interest in the events.

Precedents Are Pointed Out

When the President received the newspapermen, he did not make announcement of the Huerta offer. This was generally interpreted to mean that he was withholding comment until the salute actually had been arranged for. The President said the return of a salute was an invariable custom.

Later the navy department issued the following statement:

"If a national salute is fired as an 'amende honorable' it is invariably returned gun for gun by a vessel of war of the power whose flag has just been saluted. This is accord with international comity and there are many precedents to establish the custom."

"In Admiral Mayo's written communication to the Mexican general, Zaragoza, at Tampico, on April 9, was the original demand made for a salute to the flag; in this communication General Zaragoza was informed by Admiral Mayo that the salute would be returned by the Dolphin."

Senor Riano, the Spanish ambassador, has again pressed claims for redress of the 700 Spanish subjects expelled from Torreon.

President Wilson has arranged to go to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for the week-end.

SOUTH CAROLINA TO JOIN WARSHIPS NEAR KEY WEST

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. ARKANSAS, at Sea, by Wireless via Charleston.—The United States battleship squadron, composed of the Arkansas, Vermont, New Hampshire and New Jersey, was south of Charleston today.

The battleship South Carolina, which was intercepted by wireless en route from Santo Domingo, will join Rear Admiral Badger's command off Key West.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The cruiser Tacoma took ordinary seamen aboard today and continued her trip south.

SEATTLE—Orders have been received substituting the cruiser South Dakota for the cruiser Pittsburgh as the ship which will convey 300 marines to the Mare Island navy yard. The cruiser Albany has been ordered made ready for sea.

NEW ORLEANS—The supply ship Culgoa, which put into this port Sunday, sailed Thursday to join the Atlantic fleet.

MEXICO REPORT SAYS HUERTA IS SEEKING FOR WAR

(By a United Press staff correspondent)

MEXICO CITY—General Huerta wants a declaration of war. This is his object in the present negotiations. He has been in almost constant conference with his cabinet and congress. It became known today that it is now his desire to bring about war between Mexico and the United States on the theory that it will solidify the Mexican people in support of his otherwise doomed government.

The above message, sent in code so as to escape the censor, was received today by the New York office of the United Press from its staff correspondent in Mexico City.

THREE DIVISIONS OF FEDERALS SAID TO BE IN RETREAT

TORREON—The three divisions of federals in this district, commanded by 18 generals, are said to be retreating toward the east, pursued by cavalry columns sent out by General Villa.

After a six-hour engagement at Benavides station, near San Pedro, the main body of federals evacuated that place early Thursday, leaving 1000 troops in the town to cover the flight of the main column.

AMERICANS LEAVE CAPITAL; REFUGEE SHIP IS PREPARED

MEXICO CITY—Many Americans are leaving the capital for Veracruz.

VERACRUZ—The Esperanza, a Ward liner acquired by the government, is being held in readiness for refugees. There are a few refugees already aboard. Many persons are coming into Veracruz for safety.

BRITISH CONSUL CONFIRMS STORY

EL PASO, Tex.—H. S. Cunard-Cummins, until recently British vice consul at Torreon, who carried General Villa's demand for the surrender of that city to General Vedasco, was among the passengers who reached here Thursday from the war zone.

Mr. Cunard-Cummins, on his way to Mexico City, confirmed newspaper accounts that he carried the message under compulsion of General Villa. He will report the incident to the British ambassador at Washington.

REPORT FEDERAL COLUMN DEFEATED

JUAREZ, Mex.—Peaceful settlement of the Tampico incident presages an early resumption of the attack on that city, according to official information received here.

A report from Torreon said that a federal column was defeated Wednesday at Venado, 50 miles north of San Luis Potosi.

LITTLE LIGHT FROM PREMIER OF JAPAN ON THE SITUATION

TOKIO—Count Okuma has made a statement on the political situation which really succeeds in throwing very little light on it. Details of new policies must, he declares, receive careful consideration from the new ministers, but one thing which must happen is bringing an end to the scandals of corruption. Really this does not throw much light on the situation as the practical point is how the new premier proposes to meet an adverse majority in the House of Representatives.

NO SETTLEMENT OF ULSTER ISSUE SEEN BY LEADER

Sir Edward Carson in Addresses to Troops at Limavady and Garvaghy Declares That He Can Perceive Little Daylight

PLEDGES RENEWED

BELFAST—Sir Edward Carson is continuing his tour of inspection of the Ulster regiments. Yesterday he inspected between 3000 and 4000 fully equipped North Derry men near Limavady and 1200 South Derry men at Garvaghy. In each case he made speeches of considerable importance, as they showed as yet that little has been accomplished toward bringing about a peaceable settlement of the home rule question.

At Garvaghy he declared that, speaking as the political leader of the movement, he could at that moment see little daylight on the horizon. Minor members of the government were making foolish speeches, in which they talked of putting Ulster down by force.

Strength in Determination

The strength of Ulster lay, however, not in her guns and ammunition, but in the determination of Ulstermen, and they were determined that no power should force them to live under a government of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Speaking of the late movement of the troops and ships he declared that some people thought they could crush Ulster by sending a fleet to Lamlash or a regiment of cavalry to protect the ammunition but he told the government that if they started on this attempt, or if they passed the present home rule bill, that moment they would embark on a struggle not of days or weeks but of years.

The men of Derry had the same spirit as the men of Derry, who, with the cry of "no surrender," stood behind the walls of Derry during the great siege and they, in turn, had adopted the motto of "no surrender."

Attempt to Force Revolt Seen

At Limavady Sir Edward spoke in very much the same tone, but added that he was convinced of a late plot to use the army and navy to force Ulster into a revolt. He believed they would yet be able to unmask that conspiracy, and as a privy counselor, he declared it was the foulest conspiracy he believed had ever been undertaken.

If the government wished to attack Ulster why did they not begin with him as the man who held himself responsible for everything that had been done. For 2½ years he and Ulster had acted openly without cloaking a single movement, and after 2½ years of cowardice the government had attempted to shield themselves behind the soldiers of the King.

STATE ADJUTANT BILL POSTPONED

In the House today consideration of the bill relative to reducing the term of office of the adjutant-general was postponed until Tuesday on motion of Representative Smith of Somerville that the bill should be referred to the committee on ways and means.

MR. GALLIVAN AT CAPITOL

WASHINGTON—Representative-elect James A. Gallivan of Boston arrived at the capital today, but will not take the oath of office until Saturday.

STARS AND STRIPES NOW AND LONG AGO



Mrs. Elisabeth Gosse presents emblems at Practical Arts high school

FRANCIS T. BOWLES QUILTS PRESIDENCY OF FORE RIVER CO.

He Will Retain a Place in the Directorate of the Corporation, However—Statement Issued

Francis T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, resigned today.

Mr. Bowles retains his position on the board of directors, it was announced at the annual meeting held today in Quincy.

Mr. Bowles issued the following statement at Quincy:

"From today I retire from the active management of the affairs of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation. In view of my years of association with the company and having the utmost faith in its future, I bespeak for my successor, the same cooperation and fine relationship existing between us and for which I now cordially extend my sincere appreciation."

Mr. Bowles graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1879. He was in the navy until 1903, serving as constructor at the navy yards. He was made chief constructor with the rank of rear admiral in 1901, retiring and becoming head of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy.

Mr. Bowles appeared before the congressional lobby investigation committee at Washington recently and admitted that he had engaged Clarence W. De Knight, a Washington attorney, to work against railroad-owned ship exclusion during the pendency of the Panama canal act before the Senate committee and that he had paid Mr. De Knight \$1000. Mr. Bowles said he had resigned from the navy to accept private employment with shipbuilding interests.

POTATO MEN BRING CASE

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission issued today the case of Boston Potato Receivers Association against the Clyde Steamship Company et al, at the request of the complainant.

FRENCH RADICALS RUSH TO AID OF THREE-YEAR SERVICE BILL

Election Campaign Now on in Republic Said to Present Curious Feature in Shift of Opinion of Wing Which Entered Office on Cry of Opposition to Army Bill

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—The most curious incident in the election campaign now being carried on is the fact that the advanced radical wing which came into office largely on the cry of opposition to the three years service bill should, now the elections are upon them, be hurrying one after another to accept the necessity for the three years service.

M. Bonnet, president, and M. Dominique, secretary, of the Radical Socialist Federation have now both declared themselves in favor of the bill and they have been followed by M. Bourgeois, who declares that national security is the supreme issue and that Germany alone is responsible for the bill.

M. Bourgeois is also opposed to taxation of the rente and so every day it is becoming more difficult to separate the program of the Rue Valois from that of the Rue d'Enghien.

PORT REDUCTION BILL POSTPONED

In executive session today the committee on metropolitan affairs decided at the State House to take no action at present on the mayor's bill for a reduction in the number of the port directors of Boston from five to three, and a reduction of their salaries to \$6000. That bill will not be reported as drawn, was the statement made by a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs.

WAR'S FUTILITY IS DECLARED BY NORMAN ANGELL

English Peace Writer Shows Absurdity of Rumors About Attitude of Empire of Japan to the United States

MEXICO IS DISCUSSED

Before the City Club Author Says This Country Has Problem of Years in Adjoining Country—He Opposes the Conquest

Examples of recent history to prove the futility of war were cited by Norman Angell, English writer on topics of international peace and author of "The Great Illusion" in an address given at a luncheon in his honor at the Boston City Club today. These he used also to show what he called the absurdity of reports that the United States would be invaded by Japan, which, he said, has neither the men, the money nor the folly to do so.

Mr. Angell, in addition to other speakers, was introduced by Frederick P. Fish, president of the club.

Samuel J. Elder, former president of the club, was introduced by Mr. Fish. He alluded to the readiness which Great Britain had shown in submitting to arbitration questions involving national honor, as in the case of the Alabama claims and the North Atlantic seal fisheries. "Now is the time," he said, "when nations are beginning to say among themselves there must be no disturbance of the peace."

Among those present were Edwin D. Mead, Dr. James L. Tryon, Josiah Quincy, Prof. Daniel Evans, Frederick

Continued on page four, column three

FLAGS UNFURLED REMIND PUPILS OF THE PATRIOTS

Presentation in Roxbury Marks Public School Celebration of Notable Days in Early History of the American Republic

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

Two flags, one the stars and stripes as they are today, the other modeled after the one made by Betsy Ross in the early days of the revolution, presented to the High School of Practical Arts by Mrs. Elizabeth Merritt Gosse, are one of the features that marked the patriotic exercises held in all the public schools today. Beginning today with the schools and continuing through the next three days, exercises commemorative of the battle of Lexington and Concord, which opened the war that gave the United States independence, are being held throughout the city by patriotic, civic and other organizations.

The exercises at the High School of Practical Arts take place this afternoon and follow an informal luncheon prepared by girls of the cooking classes in honor of Mrs. Gosse. An active worker in patriotic societies and deeply interested in schools as molders of character and makers of men and women, Mrs. Gosse presents these flags to the school as emblems of all that the country stands for and to uplift the pupils.

Mrs. Gosse gives them as a resident of Roxbury and neighbor to the school.

The presentation of the flags is to be ceremonial. Mrs. Gosse is accompanied to the platform by a detail of cadets from the English high school, by Marion Call and Mikred Tupitt, members of the graduating class of the school. Miss Call as officer of the day conducts the exercises. "To Thee, O Country," is sung by the school glee club, after which Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs, a daughter of the Am-

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Continued on page five, column six

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Greek Naval Program Proposes Many New Vessels

MEDITERRANEAN
SUPREMACY SAID
TO BE THE HOPE

Hellenists Declared Not Only Willing but Capable of Bearing Extremely Heavy Financial Burdens Which Course Involves

LONG SERVICE URGED

(By the Monitor special correspondent.)
ATHENS, Greece—The statement by the Greek minister of marine in the Chamber recently was obviously framed with the intention of at once assuaging public anxiety and giving as little publicity as possible to the naval plans of the government.

Although M. Demerjidi did indicate the most important items in the program, his declaration as to how far same had been put into execution, was exceedingly vague. Indeed, when he remarked that "all the ships which have been ordered, have been ordered in accordance with the joint program submitted by the British and Greek naval staffs," not a few of the levy of shipbuilders' agents who have descended upon Athens, felt decidedly uncomfortable until it was explained to them that the minister had not said that all the ships had been already ordered.

Program Is Kept Quiet

The greatest reticence is naturally observed in official circles concerning the details of the program. As far as I have been able to ascertain from the unofficial sources, however, the scheme calls for the construction of two dreadnoughts or armored cruisers (in addition to the dreadnought now building in the Vulcan yards), three light cruisers, 10 additional destroyers (bringing the destroyer flotilla up to 24 units), 10 submarines, 10 hydroplanes.

I have reason to think that the placing of the necessary contracts has been somewhat delayed by the negotiations for the issue of the new Greek loan. French financiers, not content with the army contracts and railway and possible dockyard concessions, have been hankering after battleship orders. Hence the delay in the issue of the loan after terms had been arranged, and the consent of the international financial control obtained.

Money Resources the Problem

Where M. Demerjidi is going to find all the money for the ambitious program he has outlined is not clear. The Hellenes

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE—A Midsummer Night's Dream, 8:15.
CASTLE—The Merry Wives of Windsor, 8:15.
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Other Entertainments
Tremont Temple—Baumgardt talks on the Bible, 8:15.

NEW YORK
BELASCO—Miss Frances Starr, 8:25.
COHAN—Potash and Perlmutter, 8:15.
COMEDY—Kitty Mackay, 8:20.
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are, nevertheless, convinced of the necessity for naval supremacy, and they have further shown themselves not only willing but capable of bearing extremely heavy financial burdens.

A further scheme under consideration provides for the enlistment of long service volunteers for the navy. The idea, which originated with the British mission, has been favorably received in cabinet circles and the necessary details are now being carefully worked out. It is obvious that, given the ships indicated above and a volunteer "personnel," the Greek navy will weigh heavily in the balance of Mediterranean sea power, for officers and men are proving themselves apt pupils and may be expected ably to uphold the maritime traditions of their nation.

MILLWALL GIRL
STRIKERS ENTER
INTO FEDERATION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The girl strikers at Millwall who on their own initiative stopped work in protest of the introduction into Messrs. Morton's factory of child labor, have since been initiated into the National Federation of Women Workers. This union sent some of its prominent members to Millwall to care for the girls and organize them.

In order to give publicity to their grievances, a meeting was arranged to take place in Trafalgar square at which some of the factory hands spoke. Many hundreds of the girls accompanied by sympathizers marched from Millwall to the square to attend the meeting.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY
HEARS TALK UPON
LABRADOR'S USES

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Dr. W. T. Grenfell gave a lecture on Labrador recently to the members of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

Labrador, he said, was sometimes called "Labrador's Land" because the people there knew how to work. The men were just and generous, and their capacities were as great as those of men who had much greater advantages. He believed the country could form a very important source of meat supply.

There was no doubt, he said, that the reason for the non-development of the interior of Labrador was the prevalent idea that it was somewhere in the polar regions, and this idea must be dispelled.

OLD AGRA TOWER
FOUNDATIONS SAID
TO BE CRUMBLING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The famous Elephant tower near Agra, one of the most striking architectural features of the district of beautiful and historic monuments, is said to be in danger of collapsing, owing to the crumbling of the foundations.

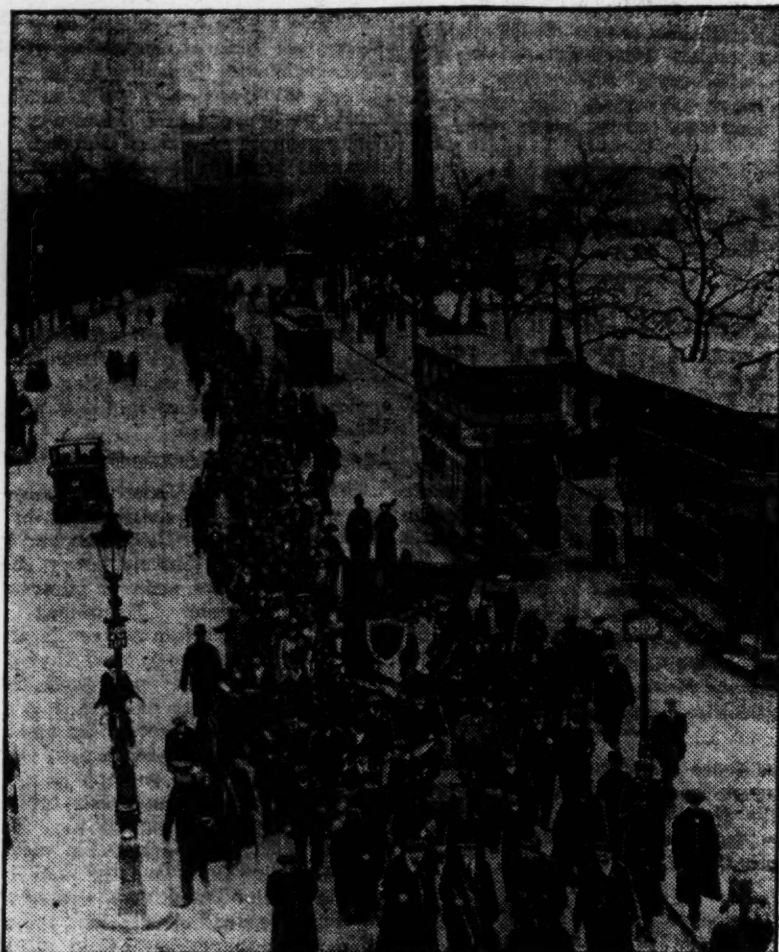
IRRIGATION AREAS
TO HAVE EXPERT

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales—The government has appointed an engineer as an advisory officer to visit irrigation areas and private irrigation farms to assist the owners in arriving at the best method of utilizing the land and the water. This officer's services are given free of cost to those who care to avail themselves of the privilege, and should result in bringing irrigation efforts on to a higher plane of success.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA PREMIER
PROMISES AID TO FARMER

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, South Australia—The policy of the government of South Australia in regard to the primary producers of the state was referred to by the premier, Hon. A. H. Peake, M. P., at the recent opening of the railway to Loxton, a township on the river Murray.

The government, said the premier, had put its hands to a progressive policy for the people and the lands of the state. It was because of this policy that the railway to Loxton and the waterworks scheme had been opened that day.



(Copyright by Photographic Illustrations Co.)

Millwall factory girls proceeding along London embankment

WOMEN SOLICITORS BILL IS
URGED BEFORE LORD HALDANE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The lord chancellor, Viscount Haldane, received a deputation from the committee for the admission of women to the solicitors' profession recently. Among the members of the deputation were Lord Robert Cecil, K. C., M. P.; Sir Frederick Pollock, Mrs. Eawcett and Miss Mary Macarthur.

Mr. Hills, M. P., in introducing the deputation, stated that a single clause bill had been brought in this year which received the support of all parties, including the leaders of the Labor party. Mr. Hills spoke of the various professions to which women were admitted, which had formerly been regarded as entirely the province of men. He also stated that the universities in England, with the exception of Oxford and Cambridge, admitted women to the law degree.

Women practised as lawyers in France and Holland, and for 30 years they had practised in the United States. There were women lawyers in the colonies also. Finally, on behalf of the government, he appealed to the lord chancellor to give time for the discussion of their bill. Other members of the deputation having spoken, Lord Haldane said that the bill which he had himself introduced when a member of the House of Commons

had gone far beyond that which they asked. Speaking for himself he was entirely in favor of the principle of the bill. As to the question of when it could be considered in Parliament, it was not for him to say, and it would take a bold man to make a disposition of the time of the House of Commons, but they had in their favor the fact that the government was in sympathy with the bill, as was Sir John Simon, a person very much concerned in the matter.

BRITISH RAILWAY WORKERS
CLAIM TO HAVE RECOGNITION

(Special to the Monitor)
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The meeting of railway workers held in Birmingham recently, was marked by an important announcement made by J. H. Thomas, M. P., secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.

A letter had been received, he said, from the railway companies which did not come through the Board of Trade, nor was it addressed through a third person, nor to an individual, but to the National Union of Railwaymen, intimating that the companies had appointed a committee to meet a committee from

INDIA COAL MEN COMPLAIN
OF RAILWAY CAR SHORTAGE

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—At the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association, held lately, the chairman said that this year in January and February "14,000 fewer wagons were available for public supplies," and added: "We never have before been in such a terrible mess."

The shortage of wagons on Indian railways is a stock complaint of the commercial interests, especially of the coal trade of Bengal. The immediate cause of the shortage is the scarcity in the United Provinces, which calls for the utilization of every wagon the East Indian railway can spare to carry supplies to the peasantry.

But one of the most prominent men in connection with the coal trade, Hon. W. A. Lee, speaking at the above meeting, roundly asserted that the present congestion was not the consequence of the famine in cereals, but of the systematic manner in which the government had starved the railways in spite of the recommendation of the Mackay commission some years ago that the minimum sum which ought to be expended in railway development was £12,500,000 per annum.

SIMPLICITY IS AN AEROPLANE
NEED, SAYS BRITISH OFFICER

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Lieut.-Col. F. H. Sykes, A. F. Ae. S., commandant of the military wing, Royal Flying Corps, read a paper recently before the aeronautical society describing the progress made during the past year in military aviation.

A considerable part of the paper was devoted to questions of strategy, to the necessity for skill and training in observation and to the use of aeroplanes in war, but during the first part of the address Colonel Sykes spoke of the improvements made in the aeroplanes themselves during the past year.

In airworthiness, especially, he explained, great progress has been made; long flights are now made almost irrespective of weather, showing that the difficulties of flying in a high wind are being rapidly overcome. The aircraft engaged in the Irish maneuvers, for example, had to travel 400 miles to the scene of action and back, and cross the Irish channel twice, in addition to their work during the maneuvers, and this was accomplished without serious hitch.

The lecturer, however, drew the attention of designers to the way the factors of safety had been decreased, owing partly to flights being now made in high winds, and also the greater variation of speed possible. He also favored the use of ailerons in preference to wing warping, since the former method of control was easier for the pilot, especially on long flights.

Climbing ability is essential for military aircraft. Four hundred feet a minute is now quite an ordinary climbing achievement for an aeroplane with a full load. Then the general training of pilots has improved to such an extent, that instead of being able to fly for about three hours consecutively, it is now possible for them frequently to remain in the air for five hours on end.

As regards engines, although they are improving slowly greater reliability is still needed and simplicity is also necessary for every-day work. In fact greater reliability, strength and simplicity are still needed both in aeroplanes and in their engines.

LABOR LOSES AND
GAINS SEAT IN THE
ELECTIONS AT CAPE

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The result of the elections for the Cape provincial council has left things where they were so far as labor is concerned. The Labor party lost one seat and gained one. At Liesbeek they followed up their work in returning a Labor member to Parliament at the recent by-election, by defeating the Unionist candidate for the provincial council, the seat being won by a railway man.

A Unionist, however, won South Peninsula formerly held by a Socialist. In central Cape Town a Unionist was also returned, but only by the narrow majority of 13, in a constituency which would not, in the ordinary way, be regarded as sympathetic to Labor.

The railway union's executive to discuss the situation which the expiry of the notices concerning the conciliation boards would bring about in the autumn of this year.

JAPANESE NAVAL INQUIRY
LOOKS INTO ORDERS FOR SHIPS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan—A new development has to be recorded in the naval scandal with the arrest of Mr. Kenzo Iwahara, one of the directors of Mitsui & Co., apparently as a sequel to the examinations of Mr. Iwahara and Dr. Tsurutaro Matsuo, admiral of naval construction.

The charge brought against the director of the Mitsui Company is thought to be the bribing of some naval officers for securing orders from the navy for Messrs. Vickers of England, for whom Mitsui is the agent in Japan.

HOSTELS URGED
IN LONDON FOR
BUSINESS GIRLS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the annual meeting of the London division of the Young Women's Christian Association presided over by D. N. Hogg, Joynson Hicks, M. P., presented the financial statement. The report showed that 60 per cent of all unmarried women were wage earners.

In London 520,481 women under middle age were employed, of whom 34,256 were typists and clerks and 111,232 engaged in dress trades. To meet the needs of girls leaving their homes to enter business, hostels were required. This was especially the case with regard to girls from abroad. To the hostel requirement must also be added that of business clubs with restaurants.

SCOTTISH MUSEUM
NOW HAS LECTURER
TO HELP VISITORS

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—With the object of increasing the pleasure and profit afforded to visitors by the rich collections in the Royal Scottish museum, there has been appointed a special demonstrator and organizer of museum instruction. Although much assistance in understanding the collections is furnished by cheap printed guides and descriptive labels affixed to the exhibits, it has been felt more might be done to impart exact knowledge and promote a wider appreciation of the collections.

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Messrs. Vickers scored a second victory. In the meantime the relations of the Japanese navy with this British company became such that besides the orders for ships, the company almost monopolizes the supply of material for construction at the naval yards in Japan.

The Nichi Nichi alleges that the value of the orders placed by the Japanese navy with the said British company up to the present has reached a total of 70,000,000 yen. It is also asserted that these orders must have been secured through the exertions of Mr. Iwahara, who has been all along in charge of the Mitsui agency for the British company in question.

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QUEENSLAND BANK INCREASES
(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Queensland—There was an increase for the month of January of £28,451 as compared with the month of December in the amount deposited in the Queensland state savings bank.

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French Republic Said to Be on Trial in Present Situation

SOLUTION LIES IN SETTLEMENT OF THE FINANCES

Withdrawal of M. Caillaux Declared to Remove a Man Whose Authority Was Based Chiefly Upon Financial Ability

MANY FORCES WORKING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The pistol of Madame Caillaux may possibly have as much effect as the republican battery in the Rue St. Roch. The papers are saying all this and more, but there is a great gulf fixed between the saying and the realization.

The saying of it predicates merely the purple patches of the "complex" journalist; the realization of it would mean that the President and M. Briand had embarked on a course of serious reaction, and that they had proved too much for M. Clemenceau and M. Jaures.

The one man who could stand up with unquestionable strength against Aristide Briand, once a Socialist minister and some time premier of France, was Joseph Caillaux, himself a former premier, and a financier of most indisputable skill.

It was this question of finance, more than most other things, which gave M. Caillaux his authority, for in the solution of the financial problems of the Republic lies perhaps the future of the Republic. As a politician, M. Caillaux had essentially the defects of his qualities.

M. Clemenceau, in whose confidence he was, has declared emphatically that his recklessness was a danger to any party to which he was attached. He had another disqualification—he was an unpopular politician, and unpopular more by reason of what was implied than what was said. The very part he was supposed to have taken in the Rochette scandal was rather hinted at than anything else, but as a result he was one of those politicians, of whom Disraeli is perhaps the most conspicuous example, who remain on trial with their parties until success lifts them incontestably to power or failure sweeps them into oblivion.

M. Caillaux Showed Aptitude

M. Caillaux had certainly an aptitude for secret negotiations. He burned his fingers severely in his dealings with the Wilhelmstrasse in the days of his own premiership. He had, however, already involved himself and the former premier, M. Monis, in the Rochette affair, and the affaire Rochette is perhaps destined to have a more serious influence on the future of the republic than even the affaire Dreyfus.

Rochette was an employee of the railway restaurant at Melun. He was endowed with an ingenuity for floating companies, altogether out of proportion to his sense of honesty. He had a simple method of floating bubble companies, and when one of those collapsed, causing another, like a phoenix, to rise out of its ashes.

In the course of these transactions, he came under the notice of the Palais de Justice. The result was so embarrassing that he retired precipitately to, as was believed, the American continent, where he was supposed to be enjoying the proceeds of his ingenuity, in some part of the territory ruled in theory by General Huerta.

It was the method of his retirement into private life, however, that roused such inordinate interest on the part of M. Calmette, the editor of Le Figaro.

M. Calmette himself was a man of no slight ability. He had raised himself to the position of editor of a paper with Bonapartist leanings and of remarkable interest. He was a man of immense wealth, acquired partially through his interest in the Vichy springs, which came to him through his marriage, and partially through the inheritance of a portion of the immense fortune of M. Chauchard, including a considerable share of the Magasin de Louvre.

Methods Not Relished

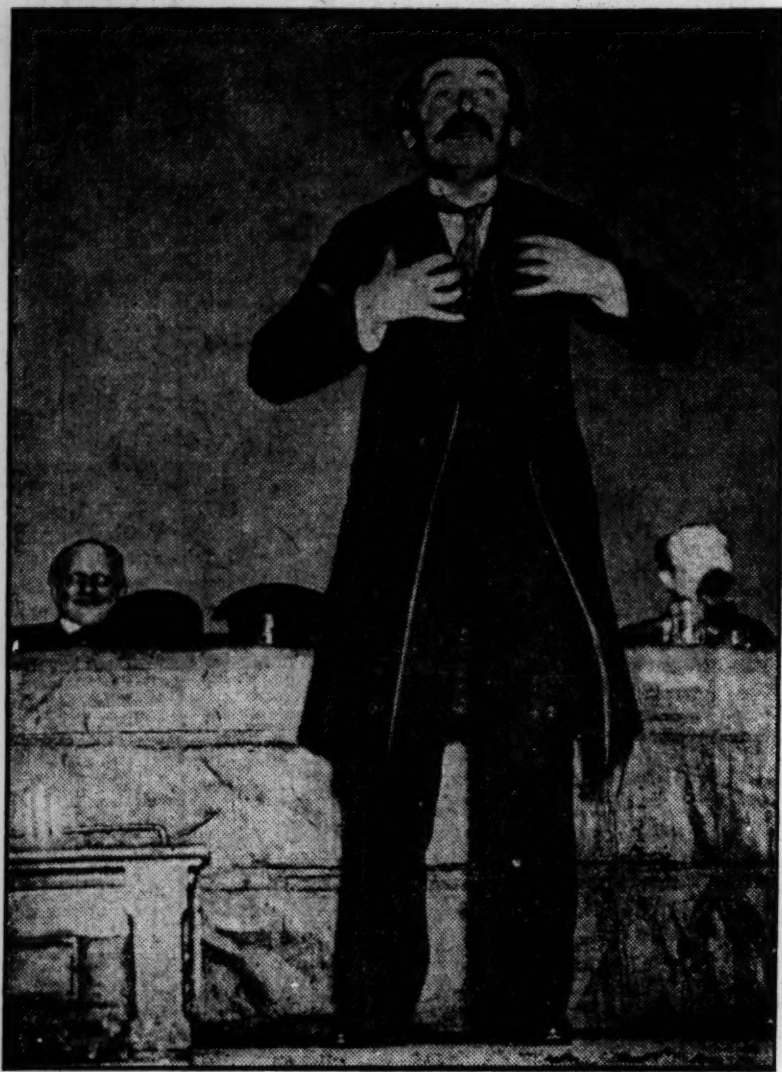
He was not, therefore, the man to relish M. Caillaux's particular financial methods, whilst politically his tendencies were reactionary and consequently utterly opposed to those of the Radical Socialist group which had rallied to the support of M. Caillaux. Like M. Barthou and M. Briand, M. Calmette realized that the real strength of the Radical Socialist alliance lay in M. Caillaux's finance. M. Caillaux was marked down, therefore, for destruction, and the campaign opened in the columns of Le Figaro. At first, very little came of it.

M. Calmette made use of all those charges which are the ordinary powder and shot of a party newspaper taking up its position for a political action. Gradually, however, the fire became more concentrated and more deadly. Then came the publication of the letter in which M. Caillaux was represented as saying that he had killed the income tax bill while seeming to support it. Then there came the threat of the famous Fabre document.

There were other rumors, which took an almost indefinable shape of the publication of further private letters of the finance minister. All this was too much for Madame Caillaux. She bought her pistol and the world knows the result.

Publication Not Stopped

Exactly what might have been expected happened. The publication of the



(Copyright by Topical)

M. Briand, member of the French Chamber of Deputies

document was not stopped, it was merely read in the Chamber instead of being printed in Le Figaro. The tragedy in the newspaper office, however, overwhelmed M. Caillaux much more effectively than any number of revelations in a party paper could have.

In spite of all the pressure which could be brought to bear on him by a cabinet council, which sat till midnight, he insisted on sending in his resignation, and he has adhered so far to his determination not to present himself for reelection and to retire entirely from political life. The disclosures which followed the production of the Fabre document have in no way tended to mitigate the difficulties of the government.

M. Monis, himself some time premier of France, has been involved with M. Caillaux, and were it not that it is almost impossible to foresee how the French electorate will view an action like that of Mme. Caillaux, it would seem as if the defeat of the Radical Socialist group was imminent.

Already, however, Mme. Caillaux has figured as a Charlotte Corday, whilst the fact that nobody has ever questioned the clean-handedness of M. Jaures may do much to arouse support for the Radical Socialist candidates in spite of any suspicion their leaders may have incurred.

Financial Views Criticized

The fact is that M. Caillaux has fallen not so much because of his action in the affaire Rochette, whatever that may have been, as because of his views on the subject of national finance. The Fabre document has not been suddenly discovered for the first time. It was known to, and in the possession of, M. Briand during the period of his premiership, but he made no sign. When he was defeated, he passed it on to his successor, M. Barthou.

M. Barthou, again, made no sign, but when he was defeated, he adopted the extraordinary tactics of removing the document altogether from the government archives, and carrying it with him, apparently as a pistol, to be leveled at the correct political moment, at the head of M. Caillaux.

M. Briand himself was so aware of the effects of such conduct that he appears to have declined to take any part in M. Barthou's production of the document in the Chamber, and to have absented himself from the sitting at which the incident took place. M. Briand was perfectly well aware that the document should have been handed over to the minister of justice, and should not have been removed from the archives to be used to gain a political advantage.

Whether M. Barthou has made a great political coup or has been guilty of a serious political blunder, still remains to be seen, but it is perfectly clear that M. Briand, who is one of the most astute party leaders in the country, is by no means, in this instance, on the side of his principal colleague of the "Rue D'Enghien." It was the habit of M. Calmette to end his articles "a demain," and it is by no means certain that the "tomorrow" of M. Barthou's grand coup will be quite the tomorrow foreseen by the editor of Le Figaro.

Electors Are to Choose

In the immediate future, the electors will be called upon to choose between the "Rue D'Enghien" and the "Rue Valois," and it is quite possible that they may disapprove almost as fully of the methods of M. Briand and M. Barthou as of the methods of M. Monis and M. Caillaux. Behind all this, however, lies the real question, the question of finance.

In spite of the fact that France is one of the richest countries in the world, the affairs of the national exchequer are becoming a positive danger. Deficits hidden by those brilliant manipulations which are known as "budgeting" had succeeded in making the situation appear less serious than it was. Matters were brought to a head, however, by the passage of M. Briand's army bill.

Faced with the necessity of providing

the millions necessary for that, in connection with the millions of the actual deficit, M. Caillaux fell back on the income tax and the tax on fortunes. The German government had just engineered such a tax, a tax which had fallen with tremendous weight on the richer classes. The richer classes in France showed no anxiety whatever to submit to such heroic remedies. Without actually throwing out the income tax bill, the Senate has done its utmost to hold it up, and what mercy it has vouchsafed has probably been due to the fact of the forthcoming elections. M. Briand proposed to meet the whole of the colossal deficit with an enormous loan. No doubt such a loan would be taken up, but to meet deficits by loans is a dangerous financial policy.

Loans His Proposal

M. Caillaux would have met the difficulty partially by loans and partially by his income tax and fortune tax proposals. If the electors return M. Briand to office, they will condone his methods of finance, but it is a method of finance which cannot possibly be for long continued.

The fact is that the French politician is a financier first and last. It is this which has come out so flagrantly under the limelight of the Rochette revelations. The average politician is hopelessly mixed up with financial transactions. It was this which barred the threat of Rochette to balance the losses of French investors against the gains of British and German ones for the benefit of the rentiers.

M. Caillaux is reported to have declared that such a publication would imperil the very existence of the Republic. Whether he ever said anything of the sort or not is comparatively immaterial. The words conveyed, Rochette knew perfectly well, the lurking dread in the heart of every republican statesman. A network of financial intrigue has been spread over the entire country. Operations which would be the simplest thing on earth beyond the Rhine or across the Channel, cannot even be launched without first satisfying the maw of the battalions of intriguers whose requirements are insatiable.

Finance Called Peril

"Our Ministers," wrote M. Anatole France, as long ago as the end of last century, "make fun of us when they talk of the peril of Clericalism or the peril of Socialism. There is only one peril, the peril of finance."

Behind the question of finance lies the other question that Frenchmen are loath to probe, the question of the stability of the Republic. The feeling is growing up that, owing to the methods of successive Republican statesmen, the Republic itself is upon trial.

All the forces of reaction have been united in insuring the downfall of M. Caillaux. The Camelots du Roi have been more than usually active, and already on the boulevards it is beginning to be said that a hero, even of such tinsel materials as the "brave general," might bring about a revolution, with the aid of a circus horse.

That, no doubt, is an exaggerated way of putting it, but it is a proof that the battalions of republicanism are face to face once more with all the forces of reaction, and that the hour is a serious one in the history of the Republic.

PARIS HUMORISTS SHOW IS OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—All Paris has been made aware of the opening of the annual spring show at the Salon des Humoristes by the appearance of two posters, vivid in color and amusing in outline which point the way to an exhibition quite in the first rank with its extraordinarily clever caricatures and satirical cartoons. Besides the black and whites there are exhibits representative of comic beasts and birds done in wax and wood.

SIR JOHN SIMON ESPOUSES CAUSE OF SUFFRAGISTS

British Attorney-General at Manchester Reform Club Urges More Thorough Organization and Education of the Public

CONFERENCE IS HELD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A speech on women's suffrage was delivered at the Manchester Reform Club recently by Sir John Simon, K. C. M. P., the attorney-general, the occasion being a banquet offered to Sir John by the Liberal Men's Association for Women's Suffrage.

Sir John Simon declared himself a supporter of the cause of women's suffrage, though he was careful at the outset to state that he was not speaking as a member of His Majesty's government. At the stage at which the movement had now arrived the cause, in his opinion, to be pursued was the attainment of a more thorough organization and the cultivation and promotion of public opinion inside and outside the House of Commons, so that the question might be presented to the Legislature to vote upon in the name of the electors of the country.

Having spoken of the various phases of the women's movement, and having declared that, however much militancy might be disapproved of, it should not make an atom of difference to the faith which was in them concerning the righteousness of the cause of women's suffrage, the attorney-general went on to speak of an incident which occurred in the House of Commons quite recently.

Influence of Women Urged

The subject of the feeding of school children having commenced to be discussed the great majority of the members left the House; if they had felt that they would have to face the women in the country who were devoting themselves to the children, Sir John Simon declared, would not have been discussed before an empty House.

He went on to point out the dilemma in which those who argued that men alone could elect representatives who would discharge the work for men and women alike, found themselves. To support this thesis it was necessary to believe that women's civic needs were exactly the same as men's, and that the interests of men and women so closely corresponded that when a member of Parliament was elected by men he was well and sufficiently qualified to represent the needs and desires and points of view of both.

Yet in the same breath these same people would say that a woman had no claim to receive political rights, such as men enjoyed, because women were so different, and their points of view so diverse. Concluding the attorney-general said it was the plain and obvious deduction from the principles of Liberals

themselves that the vote should be conceded to women.

A great deal was heard on the importance of political rights to women employed in industrial and other pursuits at the conference organized by the National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society held in the Essex hall, and at which delegates representing 67 different societies or committees in London and the north of England were present. Among them were weavers, book binders, hank and bobbin winders, civil servants, teachers, writers, printers, actresses and tailors.

Demands for Women Made

The demand made was that all occupations and branches of work should be open to women, and that they should not only have equal pay for equal work, but the fair chance of proving their capacity for skilled work. This demand was made in the interests of men and the community as a whole.

Miss Eva Gore Booth in moving a resolution in which it was declared that the inequality of wage and opportunity offered to women in the industrial and professional world was directly due to their exclusion from political power, called on the government to pass an immediate measure for the enfranchisement of women.

In every trade, the speaker declared, the women were paid very much less than the men, and in practically every trade there was a determined effort made to prevent them from learning the more skilled and highly paid branches.

At a further session of the conference evidence was given of the unsatisfactory conditions under which women workers are employed directly or indirectly by the government. No just or equal treatment would ever be obtained, it was declared, until women had a vote, that is the political power to influence those who determined their conditions of employment.

ALBANIA'S FIRST NOTE TO POWERS REGARDS EPIRUS

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The Albanian government's diplomatic debut has taken the form of a circular note to the great powers on the question of the evacuation of Epirus, according to the Albanian Korrespondenz.

The note, it is said, complained that although the Greek troops were being withdrawn, according to agreement, from the districts to be evacuated, their place was being taken by bands of komitajis, organized and supplied with arms by the Greek authorities. A very difficult and threatening situation was thus being created.

The note further accused the Greek government of aiding the present development of events in Epirus by allowing M. Zographos to form a provisional government. The note concluded by inviting the great powers to use their influence with the Greek government to put a stop to the present state of affairs which might compel the Albanian government, it was hinted, to take steps which might have a serious effect in the Balkans.

RETIRING SOUTH AUSTRALIA GOVERNOR PRAISES COUNTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—His Excellency Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet, whose term of office as Governor of South Australia has expired, accompanied by Lady and the Misses Bosanquet, left the outer harbor, Port Adelaide, for England, by the R. M. S. Otway a short time ago. During the last few weeks prior to his departure the retiring Governor was the guest at numerous valedictory gatherings, all sections of the community having united to do him honor.

While resident in the state Sir Day Bosanquet traveled extensively in the country districts, and it is doubtful if the knowledge he possesses in regard to the conditions appertaining to the various activities of the people, and more especially of the primary producers, has been equaled by that of any other viceregal representative.

In his speeches at the many farewell

gatherings, His Excellency invariably expressed high confidence in the future of South Australia. He pronounced himself a whole-hearted South Australian, and as such emphasized the state's need of increased population. In the course of his remarks at the last civic function he attended in Adelaide he said: "My belief is that the real material and moral welfare of South Australia largely depends upon the growth and development of its rural population. The great social danger of the future will be owing to the overgrowth of the material industries which is associated with the aggregation of a majority of the population in the great cities."

"The only cure for this danger is to get as many of the people as possible on the land. The nation of the future will be that one which places most stress upon her rural population and her rural wealth, and one in which the great mass of the people till the land."

WAR SECRETARY CHANGE MADE IN ITALIAN CABINET

General Grandi Succeeds General Porro, Who Is Said to Have Differed With Ministry on Certain Vital Questions

FINANCES DISTURB

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—A royal decree has been published by which General Grandi is appointed secretary for war in the place of General Porro, with General Tassoni for under-secretary. This change would have no particular significance were it not that General Porro appeared to differ with the ministry on certain vital questions. The difference proving insurmountable, he declined to take office.

Briefly stated, General Porro seems to have made it a condition precedent that the ministry should support him in three things, namely, the reorganization of the army, an increase in its effective strength and a large expenditure in the coming years for army needs. These objects all called for the cordial cooperation of the treasury, and the attitude of this department seems to have had as much to do with the failure of the negotiations.

Larger Army Sought

It is stated that General Porro made it a condition that in four years' time the strength of the army be raised from 275,000 men to 325,000, costing 80,000,000 lire more a year. In addition to this General Porro had sought assurances from the treasury that from time to time a sum amounting in all to 600,000,000 lire could be spent on the army.

It is stated that during the Libyan war the effectiveness of regiments suffered, and that company strength has not been kept up; and that as far as Libya is concerned the army of occupation ought to number 30,000 men. At all events, it is understood that the army will be kept up to a strength of 275,000 men.

Finances Are Not Clear

Behind all these negotiations over the terms on which generals would accept the portfolio of war, there are two points which have roused the suspicions of a certain number of people: First, that the financial situation, as regards the war, has never been made clear to the country; second, that there has been a similar lack of candor in regard to purely military questions.

Whether these problems will be met by the present government or not, remains to be seen. The settlement of these questions certainly seems to have been avoided by Signor Giolitti. But it must be remembered that the present or any other ministry and their successors for a long time to come will be forced to follow a fixed policy of strict economy, whatever may be their political complexion.

AVIATOR GIVES TRIAL FLIGHTS IN AUSTRALIAN CITIES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Hawker, the aviator who took part in the Daily Mail race round Great Britain, and who recently returned to Australia, gave trial flights in Melbourne, and delighted the spectators with his mastery of the air. For a fee of 20 guineas he took up passengers, and in four weeks gathered in £1000.

He has also been in Sydney, and at Ranswick race course carried out a fine program of flying in the presence of 20,000 people. The governor-general, Lord Denman, ascended in one of the trips, and expressed great satisfaction with the experience.

Hawker's appearance in Australia, demonstrating the wonderful advance that has been made in aviation, will be a great stimulus and encouragement to others, and it is certain that many machines will be ordered right away.

SCOTTISH MINING DISTRICTS TO SEE NEW HOUSING PLAN

Schemes Adopted by Committee Provide for About £10,729 for First Fifty Houses

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Two schemes have been adopted for the erection of workmen's houses in the mining districts of Cleland and of West Benhar and Harthill, Lanarkshire, where there is urgent necessity for new housing accommodation, owing to the large number of closing orders issued with regard to old properties.

In each case the district committee of the middle ward of Lanarkshire proposes to provide 100 houses of three distinct types. Most of the houses will consist of a room and kitchen with scullery, coal house, larder, bath and so on, but there will also be three-roomed, and a few four-roomed houses. The buildings will be in semi-detached blocks, with two houses in each block, and each house will have garden space before and behind. All the houses will be provided with modern sanitary conveniences.

The cost of the first 50 houses is estimated at £10,729, and the total cost of the scheme, including the formation of new roads, will be about £21,458. The rents will run from £13. to £13 13s. per annum. The features and principles of modern town planning will be adhered to, and it is hoped that the scheme will prove, in the best sense, to be a model and experimental one, from which guidance can be had for future ventures.

RUSSIA PLANNING FOR PURCHASE OF 330 AEROPLANES

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The new Russian program with regard to aircraft provides for 330 aeroplanes. This number includes 90 Sikorsky monoplanes and biplanes of ordinary type, and 10 Sikorsky machines of the huge Ilya Mouromets type, which can carry a very large number of passengers, besides Farman, Morane-Saulnier, Voisin and Deperdussin aeroplanes. An order for two machines has been placed with the British firm of Sopwith, and two have been ordered from a German firm. The 330 machines are to be completed by the autumn.



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Representative Alien Board Proposed

Jewish and Italian Citizens as Members of the House to Legislate for Board More Representative Than That Proposed

BILL RECOMMENDED

Establishment of a permanent immigration commission that will be more representative of the immigrant residents of Massachusetts than the commission proposed in the report of the special commission on immigration is asked of the legislators by a committee of Jewish and Italian citizens in a circular letter sent to members of the House. A copy of a bill providing for the proposed new commission accompanied the letter.

Those who signed the communication were: Jacob de Haas, S. L. Bailen, Adolph Hubbard, H. M. Levenson, Isaac Gordon, Alfred Santomaso, J. J. Silverman, Isaac Harris and Samuel H. Borofsky.

Among the new features pointed out in the substitute bill are the provision for seven members instead of five; that four members be citizens representing the large immigrant classes; that a commissioner (instead of an executive secretary) be appointed by the Governor and the Council.

Provision for Membership

The program relative to membership provides "that at least four members of the said board shall be chosen from those citizens who by nativity or descent represent races of immigrants shown by the statistics of the United States commissioner of immigration to have predominated in immigration into the state in the 15 years preceding the passage of this act. At least one member of the board shall be a woman."

While the chairman and members of the board are to serve without compensation, the commissioner of immigration is to devote all his time to the work of the board at a salary of from \$3500 to \$4500 annually.

Debate in the Senate on the bill to extend the time of the Boston transit commission for three years more was postponed on motion of Senator Horgan after he had moved an amendment to reduce the membership of the commission from five to three. Senator Williams opposed postponement, but the motion was carried by a vote of 13 to 2.

Judges' Salary Bill Defeated

After another debate the Senate rejected by a vote of 10 to 13 the bill to increase the salaries of justices of the Suffolk probate court from \$7000 to \$8000. Charges of excessive lobbying in connection with the measure were renewed and denied as during the debate the previous day.

The Senate rejected the bill to place tax-exempt under civil service, and to allow the county of Middlesex to pay an annuity of \$250 a year to Patrick Corcoran, for 47 years an employee of the county.

Although the ways and means committee reported adversely on the bill providing that the wages of mechanics employed on public works shall be equal to the highest wage paid to other mechanics on the same grade of work, rejection as proposed by the committee was negative and the bill placed in the orders of the day for further consideration.

\$1500 TRAVELING PRIZES GIVEN TO 15 HARVARD MEN

The 15 annual Frederick Sheldon traveling scholarships to Harvard students were awarded yesterday to seniors and graduate students who have shown brilliancy in their studies. The winners are allowed \$1500 annually for two years with which to study abroad.

The winners were: H. P. Cahill of Worcester; L. R. Ford of Rich Hill, Mo.; C. C. Forsyth of Auburn, N. E.; J. V. Tuller of St. Paul, G. G. Grever of Fayetteville, Ark.; M. McLeod of South Hadley Falls, R. S. Meriam of Salem, J. Muddock of Allston, M. Pergival of Cambridge; W. C. Schumb of Dorchester; F. R. Smith of Franklin, Ind.; H. E. Staples of Bethlehem, Vt.; R. F. Tucker of West Somerville; D. L. Webster of Boston; N. Wiener of Cambridge.

Three Harvard students were reappointed to traveling scholarships. They are: S. F. Blake of Stoughton, E. K. Bolton of Philadelphia; and R. A. Spaeth of Mount Airy, Pa.

TWO CHECKS FOR \$32,971,250 PAID CITY OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Two slips of paper, each representing \$32,971,250, were delivered to the city of New York Thursday. They were certified checks, from successful bidders at Wednesday's bond sale in payment for the issue of \$65,000,000 and the premium.

It was announced that these checks were the largest written since Leslie M. Shaw, then secretary of the treasury, gave a check for \$40,000,000 to the New York banking house which represented the French interests in the purchase by the government of the partially completed Panama canal.

The two banking houses which purchased the city 4 1/2 per cent 50-year bonds at 101.45 offered them at 102.10, and at the close of business Thursday night it was said they had sold \$22,000,000 of the amount. Their profit on the issue will be \$422,500.

SUPPORTERS OF BOSTON CHARTER FILE BOOKLET

Association Asserts Plan Has Worked Well Declares Opposition to Bills Pending for Enlarging of the City Council

DEMAND IS ANALYZED

In the 36-page booklet entitled "The Fifth Annual Attack on the Charter and Why It Should Be Beaten," received by members of the House today, the Boston Charter Association opposed the bills now pending in the Legislature to increase the size of the Boston city council and to return to the ward system of representation.

Those whose names are given in the booklet as constituting the association are: Morton Prince, chairman; Charles Francis Adams, 2d; John J. Attridge; Francis N. Balch; Walter Ballantyne; Francis R. Bangs; Alfred Bowditch; Charles M. Cabot; James Richard Carter; George W. Coleman; John A. Coulthurst; Courtenay Crocker; George U. Crocker; Charles P. Curtis; Arthur F. Estabrook; J. Wells Farley; Henry L. Higginson; Robert Homans; John T. Hosford; Fred L. Howard; Charles C. Jackson; Eliot N. Jones; Thomas J. Kenny; Benjamin C. Lane; Joseph Lee; John Mason Little; Thomas L. Livermore; Daniel J. McDonald; Laurence Minot; Max Mitchell; George R. Nutter; Richard Olney; Bernard J. Rothwell; John E. Rousmaniere; Robert B. Stone; Michael H. Sullivan; David F. Tilley; George B. Upham; Frederick S. Whitwell; Robert A. Woods; Frank L. Young; John T. Wheelwright; treasurer; Robert J. Bottomly, secretary.

Details to Be Fixed After reviewing the history of the campaign for the present charter, the association tells how the charter has worked, in part, as follows: "The charter has worked in the main as it was intended to work. Some details of the nominating machinery have given some trouble, but a remedial bill drawn by the corporation counsel, introduced by the mayor and approved by the Charter Association, has been reported this year by the committee on metropolitan affairs and will doubtless become law.

"The important features of the charter have proved an effective remedy for a desperate trouble. The government of the city has improved greatly in almost every respect. Inefficiency has been decreased. The debt, which was formerly growing, has been kept within due bounds. The city is paying its expenses out of income instead of from borrowed capital. Above all, in spite of having borrowed much less, more has actually been done for the people than under the old system. In short, the city is no longer either a laughing-stock or a shame. It is able once more to take its place among the self-respecting, solvent, decently-governed American cities, and can no more be pointed out as an example of the local failure of popular government.

Small Council Praised To what particular feature is this vast improvement due? It cannot be said to be due to any one feature alone, but as much as to any one thing it is due to the change from a large council to a small efficient body of councilors, representative of the city, as a whole, too big to be owned by any ward boss and too busy to waste time in horse-play or quarreling.

Relative to the proposition to increase the council membership and adopt the ward representation plan, the association says in part of the public hearing given by the committee on metropolitan affairs of the Legislature: "From an analysis it appears that the speakers were men who look chiefly to Boston politics as their source of livelihood. Not one single private citizen unconnected with politics, not one single city official, not one single Citizens Association, or Local Improvement Association, or commercial or trade or social or political organization was represented or sent a resolution or a vote.

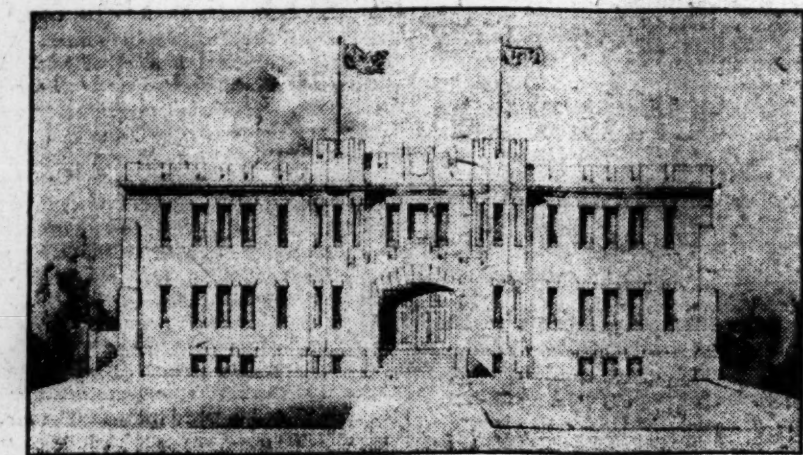
Strength Is Shown

Against ward or district representation appeared the mayor of the city, in person; the corporation counsel, in person; the city council, by representatives in person and also by formal resolution; the finance commission, by representatives in person and also by formal vote; the Chamber of Commerce, by specially instructed representatives in person and also by formal vote; the Real Estate Exchange, by formal vote; the Boston Charter Association, by representatives in person and also by formal vote; the Good Government Association, by representatives in person.

In addition a number of private citizens actually appeared, while many more were actually present and would have appeared had time served. These men included some who were once active in politics, and some who had never been in politics at all. The Republican, Progressive and Democratic parties were all represented among the speakers who were present, but had no chance to speak for lack of time.

MAINE Y. M. C. A. BOARD MEETS WATERVILLE, Me.—The annual meeting of the executive committee of the Maine Young Men's Christian Association was held in this city Thursday.

ARMORY AT ADAMS DEDICATED TODAY



C. T. McFarland and H. W. Colby, architects, Boston

WAR'S FUTILITY IS DECLARED BY NORMAN ANGELL

(Continued from page one)

B. Allen, Charles L. Burrill, Edmund A. Whitman and Bradley Gilman.

Great Britain he referred to as having had much experience in the management by force of foreign peoples and it simply made problems which stood in the way of its own well-being. It successfully overcame the war tribes of India, something like 400,000,000 persons, he said, and yet it took three years and cost a billion dollars; to subdue a little more than 100,000 men in South Africa. In the first case the races were different, in the last they were practically the same.

On this basis Mr. Angell asked how long would it take, how many men would it require, and how much money would it cost, to overcome a community 1000 times as large, occupying a territory perfectly able to support such community the year round, able to manufacture the finest arms and ammunition in the world, infinitely better provided with all the machinery of mobilization and intercommunication and possessing all the frontier qualities the Boers possessed. Such an impossibility, he contended, Japan was faced with in regard to this country.

Mr. Angell applied the same facts and figures to the Mexican problem. He said that six months ago this country might have intervened in favor of one Mexican party against another, in favor of the Constitutionalists. But, he asserted, we now know that the Constitutionalists is but another way, like the Federalist, of spelling military bandit. He said America would have to administer the country, to sit upon its barracks as a Russian general once called a somewhat similar operation. It would mean years of guerrilla chasing, he believed, and meanwhile he said there would come complications from other resentful Spanish-American countries—Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Domingo, Haiti, Colombia and Venezuela.

In United States Control

The United States can conquer these people right down to the frontiers of Brazil, he said, just as England has conquered the Irish. But he asked them to note that England had been engaged from 200 to 300 years in doing it, and now at the long last finds that the only way in which it can prevent these conquered people running the government of the people who have conquered them is to undo the work of the conquest.

So, he contended, when after 10 or 15 or 20 years of pacification, that is to say of guerrilla chasing, we have made these people, Spanish, Indian non-American, 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 of them part of this country they will constitute an element in our politics which will prevent us managing our own affairs.

Big Problem Opposed

And yet the welfare of the American nation, Mr. Angell said, would get no attention for the next 20 or 30 years if the philanthropy of this country prompted it to charge itself with settling the affairs of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 Spaniards and Indians.

Taking a more recent instance, Mr. Angell next referred to the contest between Italy and Tripoli. He declared that after two years in Tripoli, Italy, which is opposed by a few thousand Arabs living in tents and often only armed with flintlock guns, has hardly yet penetrated a dozen miles into the interior, and is today still in difficulty there. It took Italy, having complete naval freedom of action

in the Mediterranean as against the Turkish forces, he said, six weeks to land 40,000 men at a distance of only one day's steaming from her base.

Japan's Problem Pictured

In some magazine the other day he said its readers were asked to picture an army of 600,000 Japanese landing in California coming from across an ocean which represents a month's steaming for a fast ship. As against this he pointed to Japanese achievements in the Russo-Japanese war. It took General Kurakio nearly three months, he maintained, to bring 40,000 men across the Korean straits, about 114 miles wide, and march them up less than 300 miles to Yalu while it took General Oku three weeks to disembark four army divisions on the Lia-Tung peninsula.

In speaking at Harvard last night under the auspices of the federation of college clubs interested in history and economics, Dr. Angell lectured on "Foundations of International Policy." He said in part:

"If the United States invades Mexico, becomes entangled in war and finally gains possession of the country—and that is what will happen if the first gun is ever fired—it will be confronted by a problem similar to that which England has in dealing with Ireland and Germany with Alsace-Lorraine. "Mexico will be overcome by the United States if a war ever breaks out, and when the conquest is finally made, this country will have Mexico on its hands, and that will mean that from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 persons with ideals, customs and abilities below your own must be added to the body politic."

MAYOR SEEKS A TRAFFIC TUNNEL TO EAST BOSTON

Holding a conference today with William S. McNary, one of the directors of the port of Boston, and Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, Mayor Curley advised that the engineer of the port directors be asked to make a study for a tunnel and foot traffic tunnel between the city proper, near T wharf, and East Boston. Such a tunnel, it is said, would cost about \$3,000,000. Elevators would be required at both ends between the street level and the floor of the tunnel for wagons and passengers. According to the proposed plan, the South Ferry slips of the city on both sides of the harbor would be abandoned and all traffic would be diverted to the North ferry.

The mayor said that the T wharf property, which had been offered to the city for purchase, would be improved by the tunnel and would develop into an important business locality.

GOVERNOR ASKS TO BE RECOGNIZED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Garrison of the war department said on Thursday that he was holding up the selection of a site for the summer maneuvers of the Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina militia pending understanding from Gov. Cole Bleas of South Carolina and the war department.

The Isle of Palms, near Charleston, S. C., had been selected by the adjutants-general and the war department, but was not approved because of Governor Bleas, who complained that he had not been consulted. Later the department received a telegram from the Governor urging the selection of the site and insisting that while he wanted the Isle of Palms chosen, he must be consulted.

MR. FITZGERALD TALKS TO CITY CLUB ON ADMINISTRATION

Declaring he had left the city finances in better shape than that in which he found them and with a larger balance of "free cash" than any mayor except one, former Mayor Fitzgerald addressed about 700 members of the Boston City Club who crowded the club auditorium last night. The speech followed a dinner given the former executive by about 100 members of the club.

In the absence of the president of the club, Frederick P. Fish, Vice-President James W. Rollins presided, and introduced former Judge Robert O. Harris as toastmaster. At the dinner the former mayor was not called on to speak, but he was tendered ovations by Charles E. Logue, George W. Evans, headmaster of the Charlestown high school; Ernest E. Smith, former member of the city council; J. Edward Barry, former mayor of Cambridge, and former Congressman Daniel J. Kiley.

Immediately after the dinner the party adjourned to the auditorium on the top floor, where the former mayor was introduced by Mr. Harris.

Mr. Harris explained that the purpose of the club was for the discussion of city questions by those interested in civic affairs who had anything to offer for betterment, and that it was always an open forum, but that it was in no sense an arena.

GOV. WALSH AND HIS STAFF TO BE AT DEDICATIONS

Attend Formal Openings of Public Library at Orange and Armory at Adams and Review Troop at Pittsfield Today

LUNCHEON TO BE GIVEN

Accompanied by his military staff, Governor Walsh today will visit Orange, Adams and Pittsfield to attend the dedication of the Orange library and of the state armory at Adams, the luncheon of the Board of Trade and the review and assembly of company F, second regiment at Pittsfield. The detail to go along with the chief executive consists of eight officers.

They are Maj. William J. Casey, Maj. William H. Dolan, Capt. Charles T. Duke, Capt. William B. Stearns, Capt. Ambrose Clogher, Capt. Frank M. Gunby, First Lieut. William J. Keville and First Lieut. Nathaniel T. Verry.

Armory Inspected

The ceremonies at Orange will take place in the afternoon and at the other places at night. Preliminary to the dedication of the state armory at Adams the building was inspected by the armory commission before the keys were formally passed over to it by the contractors. This commission included Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, Brig. Gen. William B. Emery, Col. Edward L. Logan of the ninth infantry and George Howland Cox, secretary of the commission.

At the exercises attending the armory dedication there will be a band concert.

To Turn Over Keys

Representing the armory commission, the adjutant-general will turn over to the Governor the keys, and he in turn will present them to the commanding officer, Capt. James T. Potter, both making brief addresses. State, county, city and military officials will attend. An exhibition drill will follow.

In architectural design the structure has been made to conform to the style of the library nearly opposite. It is constructed of granite with stone trimmings. Its head house measures 76 by 32 feet and is two stories high. The drill shed is 115 feet long and 76 feet wide. Because the ground pitches from the front to the rear it has permitted the drill shed to be two stories high.

RANGER IS BEING OVERHAULED FOR ANNUAL CRUISE

School ship Ranger of the Massachusetts nautical school is now receiving repairs at Charlestown preparatory to leaving on her annual summer cruise. The vessel was put in drydock Wednesday and it is expected it will be taken out about Thursday next. It will leave the navy yard May 19 for a short coast cruise and then return to be inspected by the Governor before leaving on its cruise abroad.

At the recent examinations for Ranger cadets the 29 vacancies were filled, and three were put on the waiting list. The total number of men carried is 104. When the Ranger starts abroad she will sail for the Azores, and will visit in turn Queenstown, Ireland; Southampton, England; Amsterdam, Hare, Gibraltar, Madeira, Bermuda and then return to Boston about the last of September. While in Southampton, England, the men will be given five days' time in which to visit London.

The battleship Georgia was put in drydock at Charlestown yesterday for her semiannual overhauling, and will leave about April 22.

CLUB REELECTS MRS. E. F. BOLAND

Mrs. Esther Frances Boland was again elected president of the Woman's Charity Club at its annual meeting yesterday at the Hotel Vendome, although she had declined to be a candidate. Her election, however, was by acclamation.

DR. DOUGLAS MADE COMMANDER CONCORD, N. H.—Dr. Orlando B. Douglas of Concord was elected commander of the New Hampshire department, Grand Army of the Republic, at its annual encampment Thursday. M. B. Plummer was chosen senior vice-commander and R. T. Leavitt junior vice-commander.

BRIMMER '84 ELECTS

The class of 1884, Brimmer school, held its annual reunion at the Hotel Hollis last night. The officers elected are: Dr. Charles F. Towne, president; Herbert Seibert, vice-president; John H. Reardon, secretary-treasurer.

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The old-fashioned kind—all pure flax—home-spun—hand woven—hand hemstitched.

Sheets, 72x 99 inches, per pair . . . \$6.75
Sheets, 72x108 inches, per pair . . . 8.00
Sheets, 90x 99 inches, per pair . . . 9.50
Sheets, 90x108 inches, per pair . . . 10.50

Pillow Slips, 21 x36 inches . . . Per
or 22 1/2 x36 inches . . . Pair \$2

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Bernard Thomas' interesting review of the decisions of the rules committee, which he is contributing to Golf Illustrated continues as follows:

The essential difference between a stroke and a penalty stroke, which becomes of importance in foursome play, is once more illustrated by a case from Preston in which one side's ball on the putting-green moved a few inches after the player had addressed but before he struck it. The movement of the ball constituted a penalty stroke under rule 12 (4); and, as a penalty stroke does not affect the rotation of play (definition 14), the player was in order in completing his stroke; and whether he struck the ball before it had come to rest or not (which is not stated) his side was absolved from further penalty by rule 13. One of the opposing side who (evidently laboring under the common delusion that the movement of the ball must count as the player's stroke and that it must be the partner's turn to play) called out "That ball has moved," was duly reprimanded for speaking on the stroke.

A novel and perille claim under rule 18 based on a player's having driven off with the ball belonging to his opponent (the balls having probably been inadvertently exchanged in taking them out of the last hole) was rightly dismissed because the ball so driven, though not the player's property, became his ball pro hac vice.

It is difficult to see where the problem arose in another case on rule 18 in which one player's drive struck a wall, rebounded, and hit the opponent's bag of clubs which was resting against the sand-box. Of course, the owner of the clubs lost the hole under rule 18 despite the unusual circumstances, and the fact stated that neither player had a caddy seems entirely irrelevant.

Rule on Foursome "Air-Shot"

From the Burhill Club came a novel and interesting point arising out of the familiar foursome "air-shot." We are told that A misses his drive; whereupon B, of the opposing side, in lordly fashion knocks A's ball off the tee and instructs his caddy to tee up to the same spot. A's side naturally claim the hole under rule 18, but B seeks to justify his action under rule 16 (which provides for the optional lifting of a ball lying within a club length from the other) by saying that A's ball was within a club length of where he (B) desired to play from. But this argument would not do, the rules committee pointing out that the words "when the balls lie," etc., in rule 16 imply that both balls are in play. If no other spot on the teeing-ground would suit B, he should have asked A's partner to play another stroke, and the proposition "from" in the first paragraph of rule 2 ("A match begins by each side playing a ball from the first teeing-ground") seems to imply that one side should actually despatch its ball from the teeing-ground before the other side plays.

Can Remove Sand Box In another part of the same decision the rules committee once more remind us that a sand-box is a "loose impediment" and can be removed from the teeing-ground; but in another case the action of a medal competitor who removed one of the discs marking the teeing-ground (which are, or should be, "fixed" objects) but teed within the proper limits, was

described as "most irregular," though no penalty is prescribed.

The sound principle that a player having once made a declaration giving up the hole cannot retract, whatever facts come to his knowledge afterwards, was further exemplified in the case of a player who, failing to find his ball, gave up the hole without adopting the prudent course of insisting that his opponent's ball should be found; it subsequently turned out that his opponent's ball was also lost. But the principle underlying this case seems to have been violated in another case where a player, after playing several strokes, picked up his ball and then found that his opponent had played two shots with a ball outside the match. No doubt the rules committee considered themselves bound by that unfortunate precedent, the Greenlands case (No. 138 of 1910), a decision that aroused much criticism at the time and was departed from by George Combe when referring in one of the semi-finals of the 1912 Irish amateur championship. The facts in the Greenlands case were almost identical with those in the case under discussion. But, in spite of the player's declaration, the rules committee held that by playing a wrong ball and failing to notify the fact before the player played another stroke, the opponent lost the hole under rule 20 (2). However, perhaps, as J. L. Dow remarked in reply to some former comments of mine on this point, the better view is that it is for the player in default to do the work of identification and to admit the loss of the hole whenever he discovers his mistake, instead of waiting till he is "found out."

Playing a Provisional Ball

Despite the prefacing of the explanatory words "in order to save delay" in section 2 of rule 23 relating to provisional balls, many players seem to think that it is permissible to play only one stroke with the provisional ball; and, not for the first time, it was held that a player is quite entitled to continue to play with the provisional ball until reaching the spot where the first ball is likely to be, as the rule does not limit the number of strokes. In this case the player had made three successive strokes with the provisional ball. In another query from the same source we are told that a competitor in a stroke competition actually holed out with a provisional ball dropped in accordance with rule 23 (2), but then discovered that his first ball was not out of bounds; but except as an interesting story this is not worth mentioning.

The wisdom of providing for the contingency of a ball lodging in or on a boundary hedge or fence in a local rule dealing with out-of-bounds was exemplified in a recent case from Portrush, where a ball lodged in a wire-netting boundary fence. The local rule merely defined as out of bounds a ball "lying at the far side of the wire-netting," and the rules committee held that the ball should have been played from its "somewhat ambiguous situation."

NEW BOAT LINE FOR PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Chamber of Commerce announced Thursday that a steamship company carrying iron ore from Sydney, C. B., will make this city its principal terminus for distribution in the eastern states. The service is expected to begin July 1.

The School for Next Year

Among the many schools for special training, the one best suited for your boy or girl may not readily be found. The Monitor's Educational Department can be of much service to you in furnishing information. A postcard stating the kind of a school you wish will bring this information to you.

Tolls Treaty Opinions Are Brought Out

Senate Committee Records Joseph Choate's View That American Vessels Must Pay and Prof. Taft's Arbitration Expression

CITE CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON—Declarations by Joseph H. Choate, American ambassador to Great Britain during the negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and Prof. William H. Taft, who as President signed the Panama canal act, containing the costwise tolls exemption clause, were read in the session of the Senate inter-oceanic canal committee Thursday.

The points made in these declarations were welcomed by the advocates of repeal. Mr. Choate is seen to believe that the correspondence with the British government at the time of the negotiations precludes the idea that American coastwise shipping can be exempted from paying tolls through the Panama canal. Mr. Taft is seen to hold that, unless Congress reverses itself, the United States will have to submit the question to arbitration.

Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution stating that Secretary of State Bryan had given to the Committee on Publication, Information and Education for consideration in connection with the tolls repeal legislation. The resolution was referred to the House committee on interstate commerce. It calls upon the secretary of state to send the Committee article to Congress.

Agriculture Change Sought

While making an increase of \$500,000 to the House agricultural appropriation bill, the Senate agricultural committee reported an amendment proposing to reorganize the work of the department.

Under the amendment, the secretary would be instructed to submit to Congress a plan for a complete reorganization of the department and to prepare the estimates for the fiscal year 1916 along the lines of the recommended plan. The committee struck from the bill the appropriation for congressional distribution of free seeds. The items inserted are \$100,000 to furnish the primary cotton markets of the South with samples of government cotton standards and of yarns made from standardized cotton; \$250,000 additional for farmers' instruction displays, and cotton boll weevil study; \$100,000 to investigate the existence of aridian water in the semi-arid region, and \$50,000 to make studies of united effort among farmers.

Campaign Aid Upheld

A resolution reported to the House by the elections committee declared that it is not a violation of the federal criminal code for a senator or representative to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes from other senators and representatives, and to solicit such contributions within the Senate or House office buildings.

For a second time the Senate rejected the nomination of James C. McNally of Pennsylvania to be consul at Nuremberg, Bavaria, by a vote of 29 to 27.

In the hearing of advocates of prohibition by constitutional amendment before the Senate judiciary committee, Secretary Daniels' recent order against intoxicants in the navy was praised by Edward C. Dineen, representing the National Antisalon League. Other speakers said this order largely would be nullified unless national legislation was adopted because officers and men could still obtain intoxicants on shore.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts made public correspondence with the British ambassador and Secretary Bryan concerning fishing licenses for American vessels in Canadian waters.

Salary Bill Offered

Representative A. J. Peters introduced in the House today, at the request of the National Association of United States Customs Inspectors, Boston, a bill establishing compensation to certain customs officials as follows:

Inspectors of customs at New York, \$2200 per annum; at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco, \$2000 per annum; at Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Port Huron and Detroit \$1800.

Mr. Peters also introduced a bill for allowance of certain claims for indemnity for spoliation by the French prior to July 1, 1801, as reported by the court of claims. This bill is in practically the same form as it was when last referred by the House and passed by the Senate.

Shop Systems Criticized

Abolition of the Taylor system of shop management in arsenals and other government shops was urged today by Representative F. S. Dietrick of Massachusetts, in a hearing before the House labor committee. Use of the stopwatch, pace-maker and bonuses is unfair to workmen, he said, because it results eventually in a reduction of wages. Brigadier Gen. Wm. Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army, appeared in defense of the system and in opposition to the Dietrick bill.

Others who opposed the system were Morris W. Bowen, a machinist of the Watervorn arsenal, Representative Clyde Tavenner of Illinois and Mr. Alfais, a representative of the government machinists. The hearing will continue Saturday.

LOCAL MERCHANTS TO BENEFIT

Hereafter supplies for naval vessels, which come to Boston will be furnished by local merchants, benefiting Boston industries to the amount of approximately \$2,000,000 annually.

DRYDOCK BIDS TO SHOW AMOUNT OF ROCK TO BE USED

How Much Granite the Directors May Employ in Proportion to Concrete Question That Has Yet to Be Decided

ESTIMATES PREPARED

Submission of the bids for the various alternate proposals for construction of the new drydock at South Boston will determine how much granite the directors of the port may use in proportion to concrete. The request of the directors for three alternate bids with varying quantities of concrete and granite is made with the purpose of finding out which plan they may adopt and be within the limit of the money available.

The directors want to use as much granite as they can and still keep within the appropriation for the drydock. They have prepared their own estimates under direction of Lieut. De Witt C. Webb, civil engineer of the United States navy, with increasing quantities of granite and correspondingly decreasing amounts of concrete.

It remains to be seen how the estimates of the bidders will compare with those of the directors. The latter cannot make public their estimates inasmuch as the contractors would then be influenced in making up their figures.

The \$3,000,000 set aside for development at South Boston does not apply to the drydock alone, but includes that portion with the bulkheading, dredging and filling, building of quays and wharves and other reclamation work there.

The core of the drydock will be of concrete anyway, that is the generally accepted method of constructing large structures such as dams, where heavy and solid masses may be quickly built up. There will be some 100,000 cubic yards in the core.

The situation at South Boston is advantageous to this construction as the foundation of the dock is to be on a solid ledge and eliminates the process so many times necessary of driving piles. The absence of any hydrostatic pressure is another feature of the ledge, and it is planned to cut off the flow of water beneath by filling with concrete all the cracks or seams. A thin layer of concrete is to be put on over the entire ledge base and any leakage is to be taken care of by drainage.

The core will be built up in the manner of Cyclopean masonry. Large stones will be dumped into wet cement, giving less expensive but solid, rocklike structure.

The three alternatives, all of which include the concrete core are for varying proportions of granite. The first calls for the use of granite for the wing walls at the entrance, copings, altars, sills, stairs and other minor points. The second contemplates a granite lining from the coping to below the low water mark and the third, a lining of granite to the bottom, that is, the entire inside wall area of the dock.

The back wall on the outside of the dock may be laid up with rough granite blocks inasmuch as the salt water comes in contact with the concrete at this point by seepage through the fill.

The gates to this dock are to be similar to those of the Charlestown navy yard drydock, that is, of the floating type.

When the dock is to be emptied after the vessel has been placed within, the gates are floated into place and closing the dock. The dock is opened by pumping the water out of the gates. This floats them and they are pushed out of the way.

Gates Economical

This type of gate is well adapted to this problem, according to the engineers, because it may be towed into a drydock for painting or repair and is thereby less expensive. It takes more time to operate it than for the great gates at the Panama canal locks but it is claimed that not so much is necessary because of the different class of business to which it is adapted.

This dock is as large as any built or under construction, it is said by the directors, being 1200 feet long. There is one at Quebec of approximately the same dimensions. The new Gladstone dock at Liverpool is shorter.

Lieutenant Webb was connected with the construction of the drydock at Philadelphia which is entirely of concrete. It has been in use for the past 10 years and is proving satisfactory according to report. The Boston navy yard dock was built under the direction of Lieutenant Webb and has a granite lining.

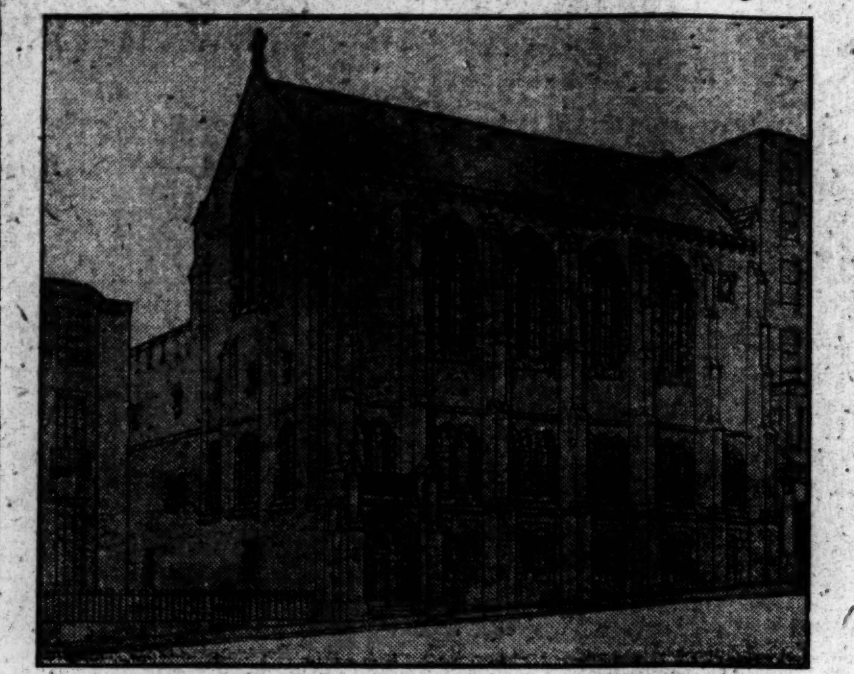
EDGEMAKERS NAME PRESIDENT

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Edgemakers Union at a special election yesterday evening chose Joseph B. Poitras president. Mr. Poitras is a strong administration man. Mr. Poitras has several times been Socialist candidate for mayor of Brockton.

MRS. MARKS TO READ AT B. U.

Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks of Cambridge reads from her own works this afternoon in Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston University, under the auspices of the Women Graduate Club and the Gamma Delta Society.

B. U. TRUSTEES EXPECTED TO APPROVE BUILDING PROJECT



Proposed school of theology on Chestnut street

Authorization of the erection of a new school of theology, for which plans already have been prepared, is expected to be given by the Boston University board of trustees at its next meeting to be held Saturday afternoon, April 25. Immediately definite action is taken work on the proposed \$125,000 building to be constructed on Chestnut street will commence with a view to having it completed and ready for occupancy at the beginning of the fall term.

Built of light-out limestone the building will be 80 feet high, containing classrooms, the Robinson memorial chapel, seating 300 persons, and a gymnasium. The chapel is named for R. R. Robinson of Malden, one of the trustees, who subscribed \$40,000 towards the building, the largest single donation.

At the meeting of the trustees also will be taken up the annual budget for the university as well as faculty changes.

MILLION A YEAR FOR WATERWAYS OF STATE ASKED

Harbor and Land Commission, in Annual Report, Declares It Can't Come Within \$850,000 of Meeting Demands Made

PROJECTS OUTLINED

That \$150,000 a year is inadequate to meet the demands made on the harbor and land commissioners for river and harbor improvements throughout the state is set forth in the thirty-fifth annual report of the commissioners for the 12 months ending Nov. 30, 1914, made public today.

The report points out that the necessity for a larger annual appropriation was made apparent during the last session of the Legislature before the committee on harbors and public lands. It is further observed that a "broad and comprehensive bill providing for the expenditure of \$5,000,000 in five years at the rate of \$1,000,000 per year, for work of that character, failed of passage by a narrow margin only."

Recommendations Filed

Recommendations of the board, authorizing it to expend, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation under chapter 642 of the acts of 1912, for the examination, survey, improvement, maintenance, etc., of the state's highways, excepting Boston harbor, amounts named in the bill and applicable to certain rivers and harbors, have been embraced in a legislative bill, already filed with the Legislature.

The report also says: "In the opinion of the board further appropriations by the state for the improvement of the Connecticut river are necessary and desirable."

"Now that the various soundings and surveys have been completed," the report continues, "there are now sufficient data for comprehensive studies preliminary to the development of the whole stretch of river above the Holyoke dam within Massachusetts territory."

Taunton River Report

Regarding the Taunton river the report says:

"There is now necessity for legislation extending this board's jurisdiction to the non-tidal part of Taunton river. This river rises above Weir village and could be made of great advantage to Taunton by the construction of a canal and lock at the dam in East Taunton, supplemented by dredging and the removal of obstructions. Further advantages would follow the construction of a canal across country connecting the upper part of the Taunton river with North river and the sea, with Plymouth and with Brockton, thus providing an inland waterway from Narragansett bay to Massachusetts bay."

PEACE OR WAR IN HANDS OF A FEW

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, who spoke before the Clarendon Men's Club at the Clarendon Baptist church last night under the direction of the World Peace Foundation, said that war was made by a few people and that it could be ended by a few people. Mrs. Mead predicted that international wars will cease within the century.

GOETHE SCULPTOR ARRIVES

Prof. Hermann Hahn of Munich, the sculptor who designed the Goethe memorial shortly to be unveiled in Lincoln park, Chicago, arrived Thursday to take part in the ceremonies of the unveiling.

FLAGS UNFURLED REMIND PUPILS OF THE PATRIOTS

(Continued from page one)

erican Revolution, is presented and given an address on the origin of the flag. Mrs. Gosse is next introduced and is attended by two color bearers, each carrying a flag. "The Star Spangled Banner" is sung and Mrs. Gosse presents the flags. They are accepted on the part of the school by Mildred Tuptill. The singing of "America" by all completes the ceremony.

To the pupils in the Eliot and Hancock school districts in the North End and the Warren school district in Charlestown the 19th of April has a special significance. The North End schools are under the shadow of the steeple in which Paul Revere's lanterns were hung on that famous "eighteenth of April, in seventy-five" and most of the children are familiar with the quaint little house in North square where the hero of that occasion lived.

On Historic Ground

In the Warren school the children overlook from the schoolroom windows the roads the British soldiers took in their retreat. The schoolhouse stands almost on the spot where the conflict of Bunker Hill was two months later and scarcely a pupil in the school who is old enough to understand but is familiar with the story and the brave deeds that were performed by men who wore red coats as well as those who fought in defense of their homes.

Lanterns to Be Hung

In accordance with the custom of long-standing, the historic lanterns of the Old North church will be hung from the steeple, and the chimes will be rung, next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. George Hodges, dean of the Episcopal theological school, Cambridge, will deliver an address, and the choir will sing patriotic hymns.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held at the Old South Meeting House, on Monday, beginning at 10:30 a. m. Officers will be elected and delegates will be chosen to attend the national congress at Syracuse, N. Y., May 18. At 1 p. m. the members of the society will dine at the American house. Governor Walsh is expected to be present at the dinner.

PORTRAITS OF THE EARLY PATRIOTS ART TALK TOPIC

Charles Knowles Bolton, Boston Athenaeum Librarian, to Be Lecturer at Museum Sunday

Portraits of early patriots of America have been selected as the special subject for the Sunday afternoon talk at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. Among the portraits discussed will be one of Samuel Adams as he stands addressing Governor Hutchinson the day following the Boston massacre in 1770. He points to the charter of Massachusetts with his left hand and with his right grasps his brief "Instructions of the Town of Boston."

The painting has been placed in the museum for safe keeping by the city of Boston, a copy replacing it in Faneuil hall. Other portraits including John Quincy Adams, by John Singleton Copley, who also painted Samuel Adams, and paintings by Benjamin West and Gilbert Stuart will be discussed. Historical data regarding the subjects of the pictures will be reviewed.

Patriot's day will be observed by the Sons of the American Revolution on Monday at the Old South Meeting House at 10:30 a. m. The guest of honor of the society will be Governor David I. Walsh. After the meeting, at which the annual election of officers and appointment of delegates to the congress of the national society at Syracuse, N. Y., May 18 and 19, take place, the members will form in line and march to the American house for luncheon.

Daughters of the Revolution will attend a meeting at the Hotel Vendome Monday afternoon.

LEGISLATORS TO ADJOURN

An order was adopted in the House today to omit the session Monday when Patriots' day will be observed throughout the state.

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New Chiffon Waists..... 5.00, 6.95, 7.95, 10.00
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New Wash Silk Waists..... 2.95, 3.50, 3.95, 5.00
New Batiste Waists..... 1.95, 2.95, 3.95 to 45.00
New Cotton Crepe Waists..... 1.95, 2.95, 3.50, 5.00
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Waists of Georgette Crepe, Handkerchief Linen, Dotted Swiss, Embroidered Voiles, Organdie, Shanghai Duck, etc.; all new and clean at moderate prices.

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STATION PLANS MAY BE ASKED OF TRANSIT BOARD

Resolution in House Inquires as to Passenger Depot for New Tunnel at Dewey Square — It Is Referred to Committee

TAXATION PROVISIONS

Representative Glenn of Cambridge introduced in the House today an order requiring from the Boston transit commission information as to whether provision has been made for a station at Dewey square in connection with the extension of the new Boylston street tunnel. The order was referred to the committee on rules for admission.

Following is the text of the order: "Ordered, That the Boston transit commission be requested to report forthwith whether or not they have provided for a station at Dewey square in the city of Boston to be used and maintained when the new tunnel is completed as far as the South station and during the further construction of the tunnel to Andrew square in order that the people of Cambridge may have rapid transit to the South station at the earliest possible date."

Provision for County Taxes

Resolves providing for county taxes as follows have been reported in the House by the committee on counties: Norfolk, \$250,000; Hampden, \$220,000; Barnstable, \$80,000; Duke's, \$11,000; Franklin, \$73,000; Hampshire, \$85,072; Middlesex, \$783,500.51; Berkshire, \$148,939.65; Bristol, \$357,000; Essex, \$606,500; Plymouth, \$199,000; Worcester, \$360,000.

Crowded Car Bill Reported

Favorable report was made in the House today by the committee on street railways on a bill which would make it unlawful for corporations to transport in any street or elevated railway car a number of passengers which exceeds by 50 per cent. the seating capacity of the car. The bill provides that the seat-

ing capacity of a car shall be determined by the public service commission and shall cause it to be marked conspicuously on the inside of the car.

The public service commission, it is provided, shall investigate cases of overcrowding that are brought to its attention by local authorities of cities or towns. The penalty attached is from \$500 to \$1000.

DR. ANNA SHAW SAILS FOR ITALY

NEW YORK—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, sailed Thursday on the Canada of the Fabre line for Italy, to attend the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women, which convenes in Rome on May 3, and will continue in session for three weeks. Dr. Shaw is the chairman of the committee on suffrage and right of citizenship, and will speak on that subject at one of the big meetings.

VERMONT SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Daughters of Vermont, held yesterday afternoon at Hotel Vendome, Mrs. Sarah Lord Kneeland of Winchester, wife of the Rev. Martin D. Kneeland, a retired Presbyterian minister, was elected president. Other officers were elected.



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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BEAUTIFUL EVENING GOWNS AND CLOAKS SEEN AT WORTH'S

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—As one reviews a visit to Worth's establishment, a beautiful picture presents itself, a cluster of exquisite evening gowns, one of vivid cerise, another of palest rose, then there was the softest blue, a shining green and a tulle yellow. The cerise gown was a dream of beauty, with simile as the only relief, and this made gleaming lines from shoulder to waist in a bold line across the bodice. The green gown was of satin in the richest tone and there was a pointed tunic embroidered with sparkling stones in a square design at the bottom, and the epaulettes and trimmings on the bodice were of emeralds and simile, with some beautiful lace. The little sleeve was entirely composed of bars of the jeweled effect.

It is not easy to describe the Worth gowns; they are elusive as to detail, but they are grande dame and always in excellent taste. One in pale blue, turned back down the bodice and across the skirt with soft ivory velvet, was clasped at one side of the bodice with a large hook and eye of brilliants.

Materials Soft and Silky

An afternoon gown in black and cerise was quite good, the scanty underskirt in black satin with a long tunic over it, open up the front, of black chiffon edged with broad Venetian point in cerise; this made the bottom of the loose elbow sleeves and was fashioned into a Medici collar standing well off from the neck. The sash was of black satin with a smart end to one side.

An Aiglon cape of very soft glossy face cloth in deep mulberry was lined with cerise. It was a double cape, exquisitely cut, with no fulness at the top, but with voluminous folds at the bottom, rather more than three quarter length, the second cape much shorter and the Aiglon collar of silk the same shade with two cerise and gold buttons each side of the front. The cape was worn with one end flung over the shoulder so as to show a bold dash of cerise and one could not wish to have a smarter or more picturesque effect.

The coats and skirts we saw were mostly of soft, silky materials. One in broche was a vieux bleu in a most becoming shade, the coat quite a good length and finished at either side of the back with handsome tassels and passementerie over a somewhat full basque. The skirt, plain in front, was gathered up into two waterfall draperies at the back, and the blouse underneath was a charming one of blue chiffon made up partly over white and partly over the broche, a good square effect being produced in the back and a very fine cerise lace upstanding collar completed it.

Charming Afternoon Gown

"Bluettes" was a quite charming afternoon gown of black tulle, with the top part of the bodice all of black chiffon over white and the loveliest design of blue corn-flowers hand-embroidered across it back and front, the blue repeated in a sash with loop down to one side and some fine black Chantilly lace about the neck and sleeves.

Another pretty afternoon gown was of black tulle with one of the new embroidered silks for the tunic and front of the bodice. This bodice crossed in front and formed itself into a sash which tied at the back over the full black tulle which made the back and sleeves. The scanty skirt of black was edged with a great ruche and the tunic of the bodice was of the same silk, the embroidery being of soft yellows and greens, was trimmed with two smaller ruches with fringed edges. The sleeves were of the new full kind, three-quarter length and with the two materials forming frills to them, and the wide Japanese collar was of cerise. A coat and skirt of pale stone-colored Liberty satin was made with a full skirt

gathered on cords from the waist to the hips. The coat was of Louis XVI. style, somewhat plain and long waisted, with the basque cut en forme and stitched on; the collar was of white satin and came down the fronts in long slender revers, and several very pale pink roses were worn at the waist in front. It was an ideal picture gown, and the blouse beneath was quite charming, the satin cut into long points upward over the collar of the same shade, and finished with a fine cerise Medici collar.

Evening Gowns Are Rich

Some of the evening gowns must be mentioned. The richest materials were used, and once again ostrich feather trimming has reappeared. Take, for instance, a cloak of richest violet brocade with the softest blue ostrich feather trimming making a setting for the face, which was quite beautiful.

Another one of heavy black satin was a Breton cape at the back from a deep band of black velvet, with over it again a collar of mellow colored plaid in silk braid. Both this and the black velvet crossed over in front and hooked behind under the cape. The cape came only to the front of each shoulder, and the right way to wear it was to gather it in each hand low down and hug it to one.

A palest rose evening gown had a dainty little basque of chiffon with stripes down of simile embroidered on it, the trimmings and sleeves of the same with a sash of sea-green tulle. Also another gown of soft white satin was made up with satin of palest pastel blue, the two so cleverly worked in together that one could not say where one ended and the other began, and it gave one the impression of the pearly inside of an oyster shell.

And, lastly, a black tulle gown buttoned all down the front with tiny boules buttons of coral, the sash bordered with the same color, and the buttons formed into motifs trimming the bodice. There was a tunic of black chiffon of stitched tulle to give the sticking-out effect, and it really made the smartest gown imaginable.

"Having been trained to economy without parsimony, and thoroughly imbued with the idea that 'wifely waste makes woeful want,' it has never been difficult for me to run a house and live comfortably on a comparatively small sum," a woman writes to the Dallas News.

"No one can make hard and fast rules for others, and though there are general rules of thrift and economy that apply to any household, each family has its own problems, its likes and dislikes, and conditions as varied as their tastes. One young wife says she throws a great deal of good food to her neighbor's hens, as her husband will eat nothing reheated nor any dish made from leftovers. Needless to say, it takes experience to cook without waste under such circumstances. In another family, one member requires as much food daily as any two people usually need.

"Ten or 12 cents provides my family of two with all the meat we can eat at one meal, the best steaks and roasts included, but it would not suffice for people doing strenuous work or constantly in the open air. The department of household economy, which can be applied most nearly to all, is the care of the clothing, table and bed linen.

"If the housewife realizes the value of the 'stitch in time which saves nine' she will find that it saves many dollars also. Months have been added to the wear of every piece of household linen,

CUT UP WHEN PAST MENDING

We always save every inch of our old linen tablecloths, napkins and towels as long as there is a thread left, writes a Delineator contributor. When the tablecloths are past mending we cut out the corners which are still strong and good, making traycloths, sideboard scarfs and everyday napkins for the table where there are small children. Smaller pieces that are good may often be secured with a leaf or flower exactly in the center. Hemstitched these make dollies for common use. The more tender parts are nicely hemmed, ironed and slipped into a box for use as washcloths.

WORTH KNOWING

Pick over and wash the bunch of parsley when it comes from the market, then place it in a paper bag and put the bag on the ice. The parsley will keep fresh and crisp for 10 days if moistened occasionally.

The steel rod from an old umbrella or parasol will make an excellent plant supporter next summer, and if painted green will look well. The ribs, too, may be brought into use for a similar service.

If molded mush crumbs when being cut with a knife, try cutting it with a piece of string or strong thread, says the Newark News.

After washing windows, if they are rubbed over with a cloth moistened with salt water they will have an extra fine polish.

WORK IN EFFICIENCY LAUNDRY

So simplified that it seems like play

The efficiency laundry, says the New York Press, is planned with quite as much of a view to labor-saving devices and step-saving methods as the efficiency kitchen. In designing the laundry to be shown by the efficiency exposition five important features were taken into consideration. First, the efficiency of the apparatus selected; second, the durability

LIVING WELL ON SMALL MEANS

Elimination of waste is important

as well as all wearing apparel, by prompt darning of thin places as soon as discovered. Even bath towels last many weeks after five minutes on the sewing machine has strengthened the weak places. Given suitable thread and a little care, anything may be easily and quickly, as well as neatly, darned.

"In the matter of dress, it is possible to be well dressed at moderate cost, by buying judiciously as to fabric, and making conservatively as to style; having garments perfectly fitted, and adhering to one or two shades of the same quiet color. A little time and thought will save dollars, and one may forget their raiment with the sure knowledge that, even though they are wearing inexpensive material, they are far better dressed than the overdressed woman, however costly her garb. It is hardly conceivable that any sensible, intelligent woman will be guided in this matter of dress by any consideration except the weight of her own purse. Not many will squander her husband's substance trying to copy her richer neighbor, and it is hardly fair to the great majority that they should be judged by the few, as they so often are.

"Most women understand that the things that are really extravagant are the things they can easily go without, as overornamentation of the home or person and expensive entertainments. These can be left to those who have large means or who have not learned that real happiness cometh not that way.

"The most comfortable home one can afford, books for entertainment and help in mental growth, the refining influence of music, whatever help is needed to conserve the housewife's strength for things of greater moment—all these seem necessary to the higher standard to which all have a right to aspire."

FIGS TASTY AND ECONOMICAL

Directions for stuffed fruit and for fig pie

While we are not able to enjoy the delights of fresh figs, dried figs are so delicious and have so many culinary possibilities that we should count on them as a staple fruit, writes Mrs. Christine Frederick in the Philadelphia Ledger. Cooking brings out their extremely sweet and almost aromatic flavor. Now that prunes are no longer a despised dish relegated to the boarding house table, and have jumped so miraculously in price, figs cannot be regarded in the light of luxuries.

Indeed, figs at 20 cents a pound are just as economical, if not more so, than prunes at 18 cents a pound, when we figure out the weight of the prunes pits. The most common form in which figs are to be found is in the square, pressed blocks in which they are sold in fruit and other stores; but a better fig for home use is the so-called "cooking fig," which can be bought at the best groceries at a less price than the "pitted fig." Small and almost black "cooking figs" can also be secured from time to time, and are particularly delicious.

The best method of cooking figs is the slow stewing process, which develops

TOWEL-APRON IS A PROTECTOR

When one is washing dishes the water is apt to splash upon the nicely starched and laundered apron that we have put on, perhaps but a short while ago. It is much easier to wash and iron a little towel protector than to launder a large gingham apron, and the towel protector is easily made. Take a piece of toweling about three quarters of a yard long and sew tape strings to each of the corners of one of its narrow ends. When doing the dishes, slip this on over the regular kitchen apron. It may be doubled, if preferred, but one thickness is usually sufficient. When the towel-apron becomes soiled it can be washed out with the other towels and either straightened out well before drying and left to dry, so that it will look at least partially ironed, or rubbed off with an iron. As no starch is required in the towel-apron, it is quite a simple matter to do the apron up.—Philadelphia North American.

ASPARAGUS EASY TO PREPARE

But handling of heads calls for care

Asparagus is one of the things that make us glad when spring comes. From the housewife's point of view the best thing about asparagus is that it is so simple to prepare for the table. It needs only a little boiling in a little water

with a little salt and butter. The matter of boiling, however, is sometimes a stumbling block, says the New York Times. We all have seen asparagus come to the table without heads. This difficulty is due to the fact that the heads are so much tenderer than the stalks that when the stalks have been boiled sufficiently the heads have been boiled to pieces. One way to obviate this trouble is to be particular to put the bunches of asparagus, after they have been washed and scraped, into the boiling dish with the stalk end down. The boiling water should be poured over the stalks as far as the heads, but not to cover them. Then as the stalks boil the heads are gently steamed, and if handled carefully will not break.

Another way to obviate this difficulty is to use a wire basket which is made especially for asparagus. This basket holds the stalks while cooking, and the bottom opens easily, so that when the asparagus is cooked it can be put on a plate or serving platter without breaking the ends.

Asparagus should always be cooked with salt in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a quart of water. No rule can be laid down as to the length of time to cook asparagus. When it is young and very tender 15 minutes will suffice. When it is somewhat older it will be improved by cooking up to 30 minutes or more.

In choosing asparagus from the market it matters little whether it be small and highly colored or thick stalked and white. If it is young and fresh it is sure to be good. Asparagus is like fish in this—that you don't really know its flavor until you have eaten it very fresh—just caught from the water or just cut from the asparagus bed. But the next best thing to do with respect to asparagus is to buy it on market day and get it home and in the icebox early in the morning, before it has been exposed to the air and heat many hours.

LETUCE DISHES

A novel way to serve lettuce is to take a small head and curl back the leaves. Place under the lower leaves cucumbers cut in slices, and near the top a few nuts finely ground. Serve with salad dressing. Another way is to cut out a little of the heart of the lettuce, and place in the hollow a tomato. Place in hot water and boil until tender. Serve with a brown gravy.

TRIED RECIPES

Most of these recipes come from Vermont. They are contributed to the Monitor by a Winchester (Mass.) reader, who has tried and approves them.

GRAHAM ROLLS
Two tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, two cups butter-milk or sour milk, two-thirds cup sour cream, two-thirds cup flour; graham enough to thicken.

GEMS
One egg, 2 tablespoons sugar, two tablespoons butter, one cup sweet milk, pinch of salt, one teaspoon cream of tartar, one-half teaspoon soda, one cup graham flour, one cup flour.

COOKIES
Two cups sugar, one egg, one half cup butter, one cup sour cream, one small teaspoon soda, one tablespoon caraway, flour enough to make it thick.

GINGERSNAPS
One cup molasses, one half cup butter, one quarter cup water, one teaspoon soda, ginger, flour.

SPONGE CAKE
Three eggs, beat five minutes; 1½ cups sugar, beat two minutes; one cup flour, one teaspoon cream of tartar, beat two minutes; one half cup cold water, one teaspoon soda, beat one minute; one cup flour, with salt, flavor with lemon, beat one minute.

WASH WITH BRUSH

To wash pants, overalls or anything heavy or hard to wash on the washboard, let soak a little while, then lay on the washboard. Soap well the soiled places, and rub with a stiff brush.—Los Angeles Express.

FANCY BLOUSE, MADE OF SILK

Vest, collar and sleeves finished with picot edge



and similar materials. The color can be one throughout or the trimming can be of a contrasting one.

As shown here, the entire blouse is made of silk and the vest, collar and sleeves are finished with picot edge, but a smart effect could be obtained by using white crepe de chine, under-facing the vest portion with color and making the collar and sleeve portions to match and for such purpose bright orange, cerise or old blue could be used, for the note of bright color on a white blouse is exceedingly smart.

The sleeves can be made shorter if liked and finished with cuffs, but the pretty long ones with frills over the hands are fashionable. The collar is unusual, too, with a point at the back for which a tassel seems to make the appropriate finish. For a simple blouse showing the color note, white voile could be used for the main portions with colored lawn for the vest and trimming.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36, 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 21 inches wide for under-facing for vest, ½ yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs shown in the back view. The pattern of the blouse (8216) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

The season shows no smarter blouse than this one. It can be made from the fashionable silk, crepe and the like, and also can be made from cotton voile

"The Kayser"
SILK Glove

Look at
Kayser
Silk Gloves
through the eyes
of your own experience.

Compare all other silk gloves by the "KAYSER" standard of wear, of fit, of style, and the result will prove why more "KAYSER" Silk Gloves are sold than all other silk gloves in the world.

Look for "KAYSER" in the hem. You will find it in the genuine.

A guarantee ticket with every pair that the tips outwear the gloves.

Short "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 50c to \$1.25
Long "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 75c to \$2.00
AT ALL STORES

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Funny Apples in a Tub

Discussing what makes people laugh, John Burroughs puts in the Atlantic Monthly an amusing story which illustrates his point that inanimate things that seem to be acting under self-direction like human beings arouse merriment. He says that at a house in the Catskills the water from a spring on the hill was brought to the house in a pipe which discharged into a half-barrel near the kitchen door. Into the end of a pipe a plug had been driven with a good-sized gimlet hole in the end of it. Out of this hole a jet of water came with great force, striking the water in the tub a few inches from the rim, at an angle of about 45 degrees, and driving deeply into it. "One day," says Mr. Burroughs, "I was washing some apples in the tub, and while they were floating about I noticed that they all tended to line up on the west side of the barrel and then move up in a slow hesitating manner to a point just behind the jet of water. I became an interested spectator. Slowly the apple procession in close line turned toward the little vortex made by the jet; the one in the lead seemed to hesitate just on the edge of the danger line, as if it would find draw back; then, while you were looking, it would so suddenly disappear beneath the plunging jet, that the eye could not trace its movements; its hesitation was followed by such a swift plunge that it astonished one. One fancied that one could almost see tiny heels flash in the air as the apple went down.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Mary

Words of same length; keep first and last letters; change the others.
Leon stayed out late when he was at the —, looking at the —, and took food out of the camp —. He can do nothing now but — the praises of what he saw.

He would rather eat a — than — any one out of a penny, and a 20 — diamond from the — of a coronet would not tempt him to dishonesty.

Make the
frying pan and
other kitchen things
bright and clean with
GOLD DUST

Use it always wherever there is dirt or grease. It cleans everything.
5c and larger packages.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
CHICAGO

"Let the GOLD DUST
TWINS do your
work"

NAIAD
Dress Shield Brassiere

The newest, coolest and most comfortable form-moulding Brassiere. Made and tailored to the figure, and fitted with the celebrated NAIAD Dress Shields—the only shield that will stand being washed with the garment. At dealers, \$1.00.

C. E. Conover Co., Mfrs., 101 Franklin St., N. Y.

ART FEDERATION TO HEAR BOSTON MAN ON PARKS

R. Clifton Sturgis Will Head
Municipal Playground Discus-
sion at Annual Convention in
Chicago Next Month

HE HEADS ARCHITECTS

In a convention symposium on the subject of "Progress in the Solution of Problems of Art in American Communities," R. Clifton Sturgis of Boston, president of the American Institute of Architects, will give an address on "Municipal Parks and Playgrounds." This will be at the fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Arts which meets in Chicago May 21 to 23 inclusive. The address of welcome will be delivered by Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago.

Maurice J. Flagg, director of the Minnesota State Art Society, will speak on "Art an Asset to the State," and John Sloan Coffin, a member of the Art in Trades Club of New York city, on "Art in Trades." The general discussion following is to be opened by Mrs. John Buckingham, president of the Chicago Public School Art Society.

"Art Commissions, Their Contributions to the Solution of Problems of Art" is the theme for the second day's addresses, the speaker so far announced being Charles Moore, a member of the national commission of fine arts on "The Selection of Artists to Execute Public Works."

Speakers for the evening on different phases of the American Federation of Arts include Leila Mechlin, secretary of the federation, on "Why the American Federation of Arts Was Formed," a brief history of the federation by Charles L. Hutchinson, president of the Art Institute of Chicago, and an address on its scope by Robert W. de Forest, president of the federation, and a general discussion completes the program.

John E. D. Trask, director of fine arts at Panama-Pacific exposition, gives the only address on Saturday on "The Influence of World's Fairs on the Development of Art."

TOWNSPEOPLE OF WELLESLEY TO AID COLLEGE FUND

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Plans are being made for the raising of \$10,000 as the contribution of the citizens of this town toward the fund now being raised by Wellesley College to rebuild the recently burned College hall. Benjamin W. Guernsey of the Wellesley National Bank is acting as manager of the campaign, and it is expected that an official announcement of the sum raised will be given out soon.

Highest honors which can be attained by undergraduates at Wellesley College were awarded yesterday afternoon in the election of Miss Rachel Davis '15 of Erie, Pa., and Miss Edith F. Jones '16 of Los Angeles, Cal., as president and secretary, respectively, of the Student Government Association. The election which has previously been held in the destroyed College hall was held in the Art building, and, although many of the usual features were lacking in the celebration of the election such as the ringing of the bell and marching about the building, about 1000 students voted, and the list of candidates for office was unusually large.

Several colleges, including Radcliffe, Smith, Jackson, Wellesley, Tufts and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will contribute talent for vaudeville to be held in Medford May 5 in aid of the Wellesley College rebuilding fund.

LABOR URGED TO AID EFFICIENCY

WASHINGTON—As a witness before the federal commission on industrial relations, which is considering the Taylor plan of efficiency and other systems, Attorney Louis D. Brandeis of Boston said he favored giving to organized labor representation in the introduction and maintenance of so-called efficiency systems.

Mr. Brandeis said that the problem of industrial unrest could never be solved while a political democracy exists side by side with industrial absolutism. He said the only way to allay industrial unrest is to give the workers a part in the responsibility and management of industry.

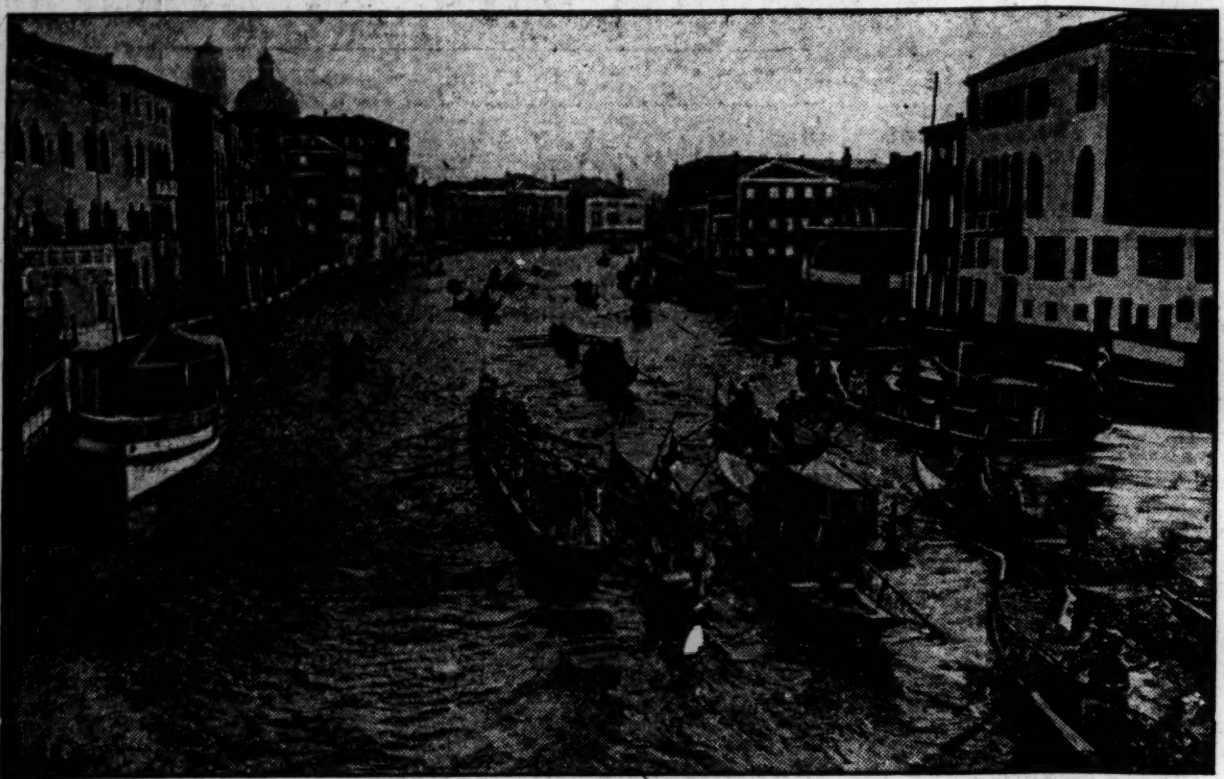
SPRING DINNER FOR NORFOLK CLUB

Speakers at the annual spring dinner of the Norfolk Club, which is held at the American house tomorrow, are Samuel W. McCall, Samuel L. Powers of Massachusetts and Clarence R. Miller of Minnesota. George L. Barnes, chairman; Louis F. Langellier, William O. Faxon, Lombard Williams and Bradley M. Rockwood. Charles H. Pearson, president of the club, presides.

SPANIARDS' COTTON CLAIM IS UPHELD

EL PASO, Tex.—When Jose Maria de Olano and Alvarado Calleja, Spaniards, obtained a temporary writ of injunction from District Judge A. M. Maltbath Thursday restraining the Texas & Pacific from transporting 42 cars of Torreon cotton, valued at \$175,000, General Villa's profits on the cotton were tied up. The Spaniards claim ownership, saying they were forced to leave Torreon by Villa.

MONARCHS MEET ON VENICE CANAL



(Copyright by Sport & General)

King of Italy greeting the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of latter's recent visit

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Grand canal, Venice, was the scene of the meeting of the German Emperor and the King of Italy on the occasion of the former's visit to that city on his way to Corfu. After an interview of one hour and a half on board the Hohenzollern, a procession was formed of boats and gondolas in which the two monarchs proceeded to the royal palace. The welcome given by the Venetians to the Emperor during his stay in their city was unmistakably cordial.

REVERE BOY WINS IN PEACE ORATIONS

Leo M. Murray of Revere received the prize of \$100 in gold at the first inter-collegiate oratorical contest held by the Massachusetts Peace Society in Jordan hall last night. He represented Boston College. His success makes him Massachusetts representative in the contest of the North Atlantic group of states in New York, two weeks hence. Wilfred F. Kelly of Tufts College won the second prize of \$75.

MAINE RED MEN AT COUNCIL FIRE

PORTLAND, Me.—The Improved Order of Red Men of the Great Council of Maine held its twenty-fifth great sun council fire in Portland Thursday at the Wigwam in the Farrington block. The council fire was featured by one of the largest gatherings of delegates and members that have attended a similar convention in a number of years, there being over 200 to answer the call.

LETTER CARRIERS TO CELEBRATE

Boston Letter Carriers Mutual Benefit Association has voted to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the association, with a reunion in Mechanics hall, May 18.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Second Lieut. W. Dent, Phpn, scouts, report May 20, Ft. McPherson, Ga., for temp. duty, thence to Manila about July 5 for duty.

Transfers at request: Second Lieut. J. F. Crutcher, inf. arm to cav. arm and 11 inf., April 4; R. Morris, cav. arm to inf. arm and 5 inf. April 4.

Capt. G. D. Heath, Jr., M. C., retired. An army retiring board to meet at Governors island from time to time: Brig.-Gen. C. J. Bailey, Col. W. A. Simpson, Adj.-Gen. Col. A. Cronkrite, C. A. C.; Lieut.-Col. A. E. Bradley, M. C., and Maj. L. T. Hess, M. C.; recorder, Second Lieut. E. S. Miller, 29 inf., and Maj. A. E. Truby and Capt. J. L. Shepard, M. C., as medical examiners and witnesses before board.

Col. W. S. Dunning, thirteenth infantry, report to Brig.-Gen. C. J. Bailey, to be examined by the board.

First Lt. E. A. Buchanan, second cav., Hot Springs, to his regt. at Ft. Ethan Allen.

Orders Mar. 31 as to 2d Lt. C. St. C. McNeil, 15 cav., revoked.

Transfers (effective July 1)—Capt. R. S. Granger, from 6 F. A., to 2 F. A. and to sail for Manila July 6; R. W. Briggs, from 2 F. A. to 6 F. A. and to the U. S. June 15.

Leaves—Capt. T. C. Austin, M. C., 6 mos., to take effect on relief in Phpn. dept.; A. S. Fuger, Q. M. C., 1 mo., effective May 1.

Navy Orders

Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers, detached command the Slyph, to connection fitting out the Sacramento and to duty on board as executive officers and navigator when commissioned.

Pay Inspector J. J. Cheatham, detached bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, Washington, D. C., to duty as fleet paymaster, Atlantic fleet.

Boatswain R. K. Madill, detached the Massachusetts, to the Brooklyn.

Revenue Cutter Orders

Capt. F. S. Van Boesbeck, 1st Lt. J. H. Crozier, 2d Lt. R. L. Jack, 2d Lt. M. J. Ryan, 3d Lt. H. M. Carr, 1st Lt. of Engrs, W. L. Maxwell, 2d Lt. of Engrs, F. E. Fitch, the Itasca to the Mohawk.

2d Lt. W. A. Benham, the McCulloch, relieved Ft. Stanton, N. M., to the Onondaga, with 20 days' leave en route.

Capt. of Engrs, N. E. Cutchin, to in-

Changes are to be made in the car service on the lines operated by the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company, beginning tomorrow in Cambridge, Somerville, Chestnut Hill, the Fellsway and Faulkner, a section of Malden.

The present Union square-South station line will be discontinued and a new line substituted that will run between Union square and River-street station via Webster avenue, Cambridge street, Prospect street, Central square, where transfers can be made to the Cambridge subway, Pearl street and Putnam avenue.

Free Transfers

The free transfer privileges at Inman square will be extended, and passengers on Webster avenue cars will have the same privileges as passengers on Springfield street cars; passengers on Prospect street Scollay square cars will have the same privileges as passengers on other Prospect street lines, so that passengers may transfer at the junction of Prospect and Hampshire streets, at Prospect and Cambridge streets, or at Inman square.

A new service between Lechmere square, the South station and City Point will be provided by extending the present Summer street extension line, which now terminates at Park square through Charles street to Lechmere square, providing a 10-minute service in place of the 15-minute service that is discontinued.

An all-day shuttle service will be established between Harvard square and Central square, Cambridge, and a surface line will be operated between Central square and Park street subway via Massachusetts avenue and Boylston

spect quarantine tug T. F. Richardson at New Orleans.

Const. F. A. Hunnewell, to Manitowoc, Wis.

Sr. Capt. J. L. Sill, the McCulloch, to temporary command Southern Div., Pacific coast.

Const. J. Q. Walton to depot, So. Balto.

Sr. Capt. H. Emery and 1st Lt. B. H. Hamden to depot, So. Balto.

Capt. P. H. Ueberroth, to McCulloch.

Capt. F. C. Billard to School of Inst.

BOSTON MAYOR RECALL MEASURE IS POSTPONED

Representative Lawler's bill providing for the recall of the Mayor of Boston upon petition of a majority of the voters voting at the last city election was postponed in the House today by a rising vote, 47 to 23, after the House had been assured by Representative Sullivan that the present bill had nothing to do with the present mayor.

Representative McInerney of Boston moved in the House substitution of his bill to reduce the membership of the Boston transit commission from five to three members. He was supported by Representatives Sherburne of Brooklyn and Gilman of Hyde Park. To determine the presence of a quorum Representative Haines called for a roll-call which was secured on a question of adjournment. There were 73 yeas and 111 nays. The House then adjourned.

The bill to authorize the granting of licenses for oyster cultivation to persons or corporations by city or town authorities in the counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket was defended by Mr. Smith of Provincetown and Representative Cox of Boston.

The bill was ordered to a third reading by a rising vote—57 to 46.

A bill to provide a penalty of \$50 for violation of rules and regulations of the state board of health in regard to the keeping and exposing for sale of articles of food was passed to be engrossed with an amendment to exempt the Boston market district.

CHANGES IN CAR SERVICE ANNOUNCED BY ELEVATED

street, replacing the line which is now operated between Harvard square and Park street.

Evening Rush Hour

The morning and evening rush hour line now operated between North Cambridge and Hanover street via Beacon and Hampshire streets will be operated only between Kendall square and North Cambridge. A new "limited stops" service will be added to the present service between Chestnut Hill and Park square via Columbus avenue. The "limited stops" cars will leave Chestnut Hill every half hour between 7:55 and 10:25 a. m. and between 3:25 and 5:35 p. m.; returning cars will leave Park square half hourly between 8:30 and 11:30 a. m. and between 4 and 6:30 p. m. on week days. On Sundays this service will be run half hourly between 8:55 and 10:55 a. m. and 3:55 and 5:15 p. m. from Chestnut Hill and between 9:30 and 11:30 a. m. and between 4:30 and 6:30 p. m. from Park square.

DISTRICT CHIEFS TO HELP INSPECT TALL BUILDINGS

An arrangement was made today with Fire Commissioner Grady for assigning district chiefs to accompany Mr. O'Hearn, the building commissioner, to investigate every building more than three stories high and to make recommendations about them.

Further action on the fire hazard situation was taken when the mayor requested John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, to draft a bill asking the Legislature for a law preventing insurance companies issuing policies on dwellings more than three stories high for more than 60 per cent of their assessed valuation, which in his view would discourage the building of cheap houses.

Representative Hays of Brighton in the House today offered a bill requiring owners of apartment houses to keep posted in a conspicuous place the class of construction of the building.

of apartment houses. First-class rates are charged and the inhabitants think they are living in a first class building when often the construction is very inferior.

To determine the cause of the fire at the Melvin apartments at 1315 Commonwealth avenue, George E. Neal, state fire marshal, opened the official proceedings at the State House today, having summoned 10 persons to appear and testify.

Y. M. C. A. BOYS OF NEW JERSEY SEEING BOSTON

Thirty members of the boys' department of the Paterson (N. J.) Y. M. C. A., who arrived in Boston last night on their third annual educational tour, are visiting the Waltham watch factory today. When they return from Waltham they will stop at the Boston Y. M. C. A. to take a swim and then they will take a trip through Lexington and Concord, Arlington, Cambridge and Brookline.

The boys of the Boston association have challenged the visitors to a tournament tonight consisting of pool, billiards, bowling, checkers and ping pong for which ribbons and medals will be awarded.

Tomorrow the party will visit Harvard University and other places of interest. The boys are in charge of J. M. Brown, boys' secretary of the Paterson Y. M. C. A., and Charles L. Scott, the state boys' secretary of New Jersey.

BRIGHTON PUPILS DRILL FOR PRIZES

Cadets of the Brighton high school held a drill this afternoon for Hathaway medals. These medals have been given to the school annually for a number of years by Mrs. James Hathaway in the interest of good drilling. The drill begins at 3 o'clock and there is both individual and company competition.

MANY NATIONS TO SEND SHIPS ON CANAL TRIP

Vessels Flying Various Flags to
Sail From Hampton Roads to
San Francisco Next Spring by
Way of Isthmus Waterway

OFFICERS TO BE GUESTS

WASHINGTON—One of the largest and most imposing assemblages of warships the world has ever witnessed will be that which, flying the flags of all naval powers, and escorted by the entire American battleship fleet, will sail out of Hampton Roads next spring, bound for San Francisco, by way of the Panama canal.

The ships will begin to arrive at Hampton Roads in March, and while the sailing time for the south has not been fixed, it will undoubtedly be set for the early days of April. President Wilson, through Secretary Daniels of the navy department, has extended an invitation to all naval powers to be represented on this cruise, and so far there have been no declinations. The whole world will be glad to have a share in the formal opening of the canal which is to furnish a new and important short cut around the world, and the event will be one which the United States will long remember.

While the warships are lying at anchor at Hampton Roads, their commanders, including full admirals, admirals, vice-admirals, rear-admirals, and minor officers of all grades, are to visit Washington to pay their respects to the President. There will be a formal program for the reception and entertainment. This will include a formal reception of the visitors by the President and his cabinet at the White House, a dinner and sightseeing trips over the city.

President to Review Fleet

After the officers shall have returned to their ships, and shortly before the day of sailing has arrived, the President and his cabinet, aboard the Mayflower, the President's official yacht, will sail from Washington for Hampton Roads, for a review of the fleet. After there has been a formal reception and dinner for the President and his party aboard one of the visiting ships, the Mayflower, with her distinguished party of Americans on board, will be stationed for the review. Each of the ships, including those flying the stars and stripes, will then pass and salute on its way out to sea. The spectacle will surpass the review of the American fleet on its return from the around-the-world cruise by President Roosevelt in February, 1909.

As to the number of ships in the cruise, nobody is yet able to speak with authority. The number, however, will probably be between 100 and 150. There will be at least 21 first class American battleships available for duty at that time, probably as many cruisers, and more than a score of destroyers, etc.

Great Britain to Aid

Great Britain, in accepting the invitation to be represented, has said that she would send four first class battleships. France has accepted the invitation, but will not decide how many ships to send until later. Portugal will be represented by one ship. Russia will probably send four. The same is true of Japan. The Argentine Republic says it will be represented, but probably will not send as many as four vessels. Germany, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Greece, Spain and the Scandinavian countries have not yet replied to the invitation, but their acceptance is counted upon.

TRANSIT BOARD OF THREE PROPOSED IN HORGAN BILL

In the Senate this afternoon Senator Horgan of Boston offered his substitute bill for Senator Nichols' bill to extend the time of the Boston transit commission for three years more. The Horgan bill would reduce the number of commissioners from five to three.

On motion of Senator McLean of Fall River further consideration on the subject was postponed until Wednesday next. The Nichols bill would extend the term of the transit commission as it now exists and has the support of the transit commissioners.

The committee on legal affairs reported favorably a bill to validate the proceedings of the town of Wellesley in accepting chapter 807 of the acts of 1913, providing for compensation to workmen on public works. On motion of Senator Williams the rules were suspended, the bill given its several readings and sent to the House.

Senator Doyle moved reconsideration of the vote whereby the Senate yesterday rejected the bill relative to appointment of assessors. On motion of the same senator further consideration was postponed till Tuesday.

The bill relative to incorporation of the Insurance Brokers Association was postponed to Wednesday.

Senator Hilton had the bill for one day's rest in 15 for telegraphers and dispatchers employed by railroads laid on the table.

SOCIALISTS OF N. H. NAME J. P. BURKE

MANCHESTER, N. H.—John P. Burke of Franklin was nominated for Governor at the state convention of the Socialist party here yesterday. William H. Wilkins of Claremont was the choice for United States senator.



Yes, They've Just Left SHUMAN CORNER

each little man with a box under his arm containing one of our famous Tommy Traddles Suits. All Boston is talking about these suits—their original styles, their attractive colors and fabrics, their moderate prices. And yet, after all, the Tommy Traddles is but one of the many distinctive offerings which commend our Boys' Shops to parents everywhere, like these:

Tommy Traddles Suits in linens and chambrays, all colors, ages 3 to 8.....\$3.50-\$6

Middy Suits, wool, straight knee trousers, ages 5 to 10.....\$6-\$15

Dutch Suits, one piece, in blue and white serges and fancy mixtures, ages 2½ to 8.....\$6-\$15

Sailor and Russian Suits, sailor, cadet or military collar, in blues and fancy mixtures, ages 2½ to 10.....\$5-\$15

Spring Reefers, collars open or button-neck, in blue serges and fancy mixtures, ages 2½ to 10.....\$3.75-\$15

Special value in Wash Suits.....\$1.35

Saturday Is Children's Day at

SHUMAN CORNER

S. S. ATLANTIC TO BE LAUNCHED AT FORE RIVER SOON

About the middle of May the new steamship Atlantic will be launched from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy. A month later the sister ship Pacific probably will follow. These two modern vessels are being constructed for the Emery Steamship Company of Boston for service between Boston and Pacific coast ports by way of the Panama canal. As yet no sponsors have been selected.

On June 6, the new United States torpedo boat tender Fulton will make her initial plunge into the Fore river, according to present plans. No definite date has been announced for the launching of the battleship Nevada. She probably will not leave the ways until June.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARTIST WINNER OF SCHOLARSHIP

Earl Edward Sanborn of the school of the Museum of Fine Arts has been awarded the Paige traveling scholarship for 1914-18, which enables the recipient to spend two years abroad to study and travel and is therefore the most sought after prize awarded by the Museum school.

QUESTION OF IVES SUCCESSOR UP IN CHAMBER TODAY

Appointment of a subcommittee of the committee on transportation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to take up the consideration of a successor to the late David O. Ives, who was traffic manager of the chamber, is expected to be made at the meeting of the committee this afternoon at the chamber. This subcommittee is to confer with J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the chamber, in making the selection from the large number of applicants.

Edwin U. Curtis, former collector of the port, and recently appointed chairman of the committee, will preside over the second session. It is not known whether the committee will choose a New England man or not, the chamber having determined to make its selection on the basis of merit, regardless of location.

MR. GOLDEN STILL TO HEAD WORKERS

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Although John Golden, the general president of the United Textile Workers of America, has been appointed and confirmed as a member of the state board of labor and industry, he is still to retain his standing as the official head of the U. T. W., according to official announcement here.



Telephone Oxford 1

Only half a minute
from Washington Street to
the Men's Shops by Escalator

Men's English Flannel Suits \$25

that are not "flannels." Impossible? Not at all. Speak of flannels, and Mr. Average-man conjures up a loose, light outing garment to be worn around the Fourth of July.

These new suits for men are all that and SOMETHING MORE. They are made TO WEAR RIGHT NOW as well as later—full lined, three-piece suits with character all over them. English roll model with wide lapel; a conservative model; three-button patch pocket model, and two styles in four-button models that are newest of all!

All have shoulder-free vests.

—you'll probably never invest \$25 to better satisfaction

(SECOND FLOOR)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Sale of School Land in Oklahoma Pressing Problem

Lessee Join With Federation of Labor and Farmers Union to Back Only Candidates Who Support Demands Drawn Up

RIGHT OF PREFERENCE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Probably the greatest problem with which the state of Oklahoma has to deal at present, aside from the question of taxation, is that of the sale and leasing of the state school lands and the handling of the \$5,000,000 cash school endowment.

When Oklahoma was admitted to the Union in 1907 the federal government donated to the state for school purposes 3,127,480 acres of public domain, all located in what was formerly known as Oklahoma Territory, and a cash endowment of \$5,000,000 to offset the absence of school lands on the east side of the state, formerly Indian Territory. The school lands, with the exception of 1,050,000 acres added in the enabling act, were first set aside for the schools of Oklahoma Territory with title and control still vested in the federal government, and they were leased for periods of five years for farm and agricultural purposes. The leasing of the public domain in Oklahoma Territory for agricultural and grazing purposes is said to have been the first occurrence of that kind in the history of the United States government.

When Oklahoma was admitted the federal government transferred title to the school lands to the state, under certain restrictions, one being that the lessee upon these lands was to be given the preference right to purchase at the highest bid when offered for sale, or when there were no bids to take the land at the appraised value.

The Preference Right

The question of the preference right of the lessee, and especially as to how far it extends, has been a bone of contention between state authorities and school land lessees. The view taken by the commissioners of the Oklahoma land office, which has charge of the school endowment, can be epitomized in a statement of John Williams, secretary of that body, that the preference right will cost the school children of the state \$20,000,000 by the time all the lands are sold unless much better terms are secured to the state in future sales.

Obstacle Is Pointed Out

According to Secretary Williams' experience in the sale of school lands it is practically impossible to secure competition in bidding when prospective purchasers know that the lessee has a preference right of purchase and that they must buy the improvements of the lessee, paying cash for them, in addition to the first installment price of the land. Members of the state school land department also say that the lessees devise various means of discouraging the outsider from bidding upon their lands as a feeling exists among many of those who have rented from the state for years and erected improvements upon these farms, that their personal liberties are being invaded when any one not a lessee attempts to purchase these lands.

These conditions, according to Secretary Williams, result in most of the school land selling at the appraised value or little above, when it would bring a much higher figure with unrestricted bidding.

Demands Are Prepared

The school land lessees have framed a set of legislative demands in conjunction with the State Federation of Labor and farmers union and will only support candidates for office this year who subscribe to these demands. The chief points insisted upon by the lessees are that anything that adds to the value of the land should be appraised as improvements and that they should share in the amount the land brings, when offered for sale, in excess of the appraised value.

The lessees also ask for greater liberty in appealing from appraisements made by the state and desire more favorable terms in the leasing of oil and gas rights in connection with state lands, including compensation for damages when a mineral lessee does damage to property or growing crops of an agricultural lessee from the state.

Much Land Already Sold

Notwithstanding the fact that the people of the state in 1908 voted down an initiated proposal to sell the school lands, subsequent legislatures have provided for the sale of most of the landed endowment. A total of 1,328,956 acres have been sold up to the present time, for \$13,056,898, bringing an average of a little less than \$10 an acre. Included in these lands, however, were many tracts valuable only for grazing purposes. There are yet to be sold 1,798,423 acres, of which about 1,000,000 is common school fund land, comprising some of the best farm soil in Oklahoma.

The great argument favoring the sale of the Oklahoma school lands has been that the tenant system fostered by the state retarded the development of communities in which these tracts were found and imposed a heavy burden upon the taxpayers by reason of exemption of state lands from taxation. The chief argument against the sale has been that by holding the land a few years longer its value would be doubled.

Landlordism Is Opposed

The state is about the only big landlord in Oklahoma, for the reason that no one was taken at the outset to guard against the conditions of a vast tenantry system. A provision was placed in the constitution prohibiting corporations to be formed for the chief purpose of hold-

ing farm lands and landlordism was further discouraged by enactment of a stringent graduated land tax, the validity of which is now in question. The state took further precautions by limiting the amount of school land that could be sold to any one person. Notwithstanding these restrictions there are a few big landlords in Oklahoma, aside from the state, and thousands of tenants upon Indian lands located mainly in the east side of the state, most of these, however, renting from individual allottees or from other private owners of small tracts.

Earnings on School Fund

The vastness of the inheritance of the school children of Oklahoma may be better appreciated when it is known that the annual revenue from the cash fund and the landed endowment now

exceeds \$1,000,000. This figure is increasing from year to year and represents merely the earnings on the permanent school fund, the principal of which can never be reduced under restrictions placed in the enabling act, the rentals from school lands, and revenues from oil and gas leases. The revenue from oil and gas alone brings \$3000 a month into the school fund and this amount is increasing rapidly.

Sold on Easy Terms

The school lands are being sold on easy terms, 5 per cent to be paid down, and the balance payable in 40 years, in equal instalments with 5 per cent interest on deferred payments. All money received from the sale of these lands, with the exception of the receipts from sale of public building lands, must be added

to the permanent cash school fund, only the interest being subject to disbursement to the school children. During 1913 the sum of \$860,881.80 was distributed from the common school fund on a per capita basis to the school children and for the present year the amount will be considerably increased. The balance of the earnings of the school endowment go to support of higher institutions of learning and for expenses of maintaining the state school land department and administering the fund.

COURT HOUSE SITE TOO SMALL
RACINE, Wis.—By a decision of the supreme court, the county will have to procure another and larger site than the one purchased some time ago for the court house. The court held that the 40-foot lot was operative, the Times says.

TYPE OF WOMAN CANDIDATE IN CHICAGO



Miss Harriet Vittum, who ran for alderman, surrounded by her charges at Northwestern University settlement, where she is head resident

TECH'S ANNUAL COMEDY IS GIVEN BEFORE FRIENDS

Exercises in connection with the junior week celebrations for the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology continue today both in the form of sports and social functions. They opened Wednesday with the time-honored rush in which the students contested for the first 20 copies of the Technique 1915, each of which had been signed by Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the institute. The first four and the twentieth were free.

Before many students, alumni and friends yesterday afternoon and evening the theatrical organization presented the annual musical comedy, "A Royal Johnnie," written by E. L. Kaula '16, at the Boston opera house. The show had its first performance on Tuesday evening at Northampton, and will be given again at Providence on April 20 and at the Malden Auditorium on the night of April 21. The proceeds will be devoted to athletics.

BUSINESS WOMAN'S CLUB MAKES PLANS

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vroom are to be the guests of the Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin street, on April 24. Mr. Vroom will read from Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," and describe the plan now maturing for a new permanent dramatic company in Boston.

A picnic lunch is to be held at the Needham farm April 26. May 1 will be the last assembly of the season. Y. M. C. A. hall on Boylston street has been engaged by the dramatic class on Friday, May 22.

SCHOOL BOARD REFUSES TO GRANT F. V. THOMPSON LEAVE

Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, will not be granted leave of absence by the Boston school committee so that he can accept the position of secretary to the national commission on vocational education. This was decided upon by the committee at an informal meeting held yesterday afternoon. Importance of work in hand for the Boston schools is given as the reason.

The national commission was recently appointed by President Wilson. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia is chairman. This special commission was formed by

Congress as an outgrowth of the controversy last year over the Page-Wilson bill, which proposed national aid for industrial education. The Page-Wilson bill passed the Senate in one form and the House in another form but a conference agreement proved impossible. The report of this special commission, therefore, will be the basis of action by Congress in instituting a national policy of appropriating money for industrial education. It is expected that between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 will be dispersed annually among the states for the advancement of trade and vocational school work.

LAWRENCE STREET COMMISSIONER IS HIRED BY BOSTON

Paul Hannagan, street commissioner of Lawrence, conferred with the mayor and Commissioner Rourke and has accepted a position with the city as consulting or street construction engineer. He will be employed for only part time and will be paid at the rate of \$5000 a year.

As a result the 14 miles of downtown streets that will be torn up for the installation of a high pressure fire service will be repaired under a system adopted by Mr. Hannagan, consisting of granite blocks placed on end and grouted in cement. Mayor Curley says that in addition to the 14 miles he expects to put in 100,000 yards of asphalt or tar macadam this year.

METHODIST MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Officers elected today at the annual meeting of the Laymen's Association, held in Malden in conjunction with the one hundred and eighteenth annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church follow: President, W. H. H. Bryant, Melrose; vice-presidents, Dr. W. F. Andrews, Springfield; Samuel T. Emery, Newton; Lester V. Bailey, Worcester and Charles Manser, Everett; secretary, George S. Curtis, Melrose; assistant secretary, Mrs. George H. Carter, Brookline; treasurer, F. B. Fuller, Newton; auditor, F. D. Howard, Chicopee Falls.

SERVICES HELD IN STATION
FARGO, N. D.—At Westby, this state, the Soo line depot waiting room is used on Sunday for church services, the Forum chronicles.

TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS PREPARE FOR RUSH



Headed by institute band pupils line up on steps of Rogers building before engaging in race to get copies of "Technique"

CHICAGO ELECTION IS TAKEN TO SHOW WOMEN WILL VOTE

Review of Balloting Also Considered as of Good Effect on License Subject, While Non-Partizanship Question Also Figures in Backward Glance

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two important questions were answered by the recent municipal election in Chicago:

First, Will women vote on municipal matters if given the right?

Second, Can the principle of non-partizanship prevail in a city election?

A question settled at least in part by the down-state vote in Illinois, was:

How will the vote of woman affect the traffic in intoxicants?

The women not only voted, but the proportion of women voting as against the total registration of women, was 73 per cent. At present the percentage of men voters as against the total registration of men is given as 72. The women not only voted, but they exceeded the men in "getting out the vote."

Concrete results tending to illustrate the non-partizanship principle in action were the election of three non-partizanship candidates to the city council, with a possible fourth to follow a pending contest. Allen R. Pond, chairman of the Citizens' Non-Partizanship committee, said: "The committee feels that it has accomplished all that it could have hoped. The net results show that the non-partizanship candidates have won in three wards, and there will be a contest in a fourth."

Non-Partizanship Object

"The reason for the existence of the non-partizanship committee in Chicago is to provide the public with the most unbiased information possible on municipal matters. The newspapers, splendid as their work has been this year, are necessarily committed, in most cases, to a definite national policy, which, being known to the people, causes uncertainty in following their lead entirely, and even the Municipal Voters League, as results prove, have felt in a few cases so obligated toward certain aldermen who have been comparatively desirable, that they have not contributed to the election of better men who were candidates. It is the plan of the non-partizanship committee to continue its labors, in cooperation with the Municipal Voters League and all other good agencies, looking toward the absolute divorcement of city from national politics."

The Third Question

Quoting from the statement to voters issued by the committee on March 30, "The committee had refrained from endorsing any candidate who sought a partizanship nomination, was defeated and thereafter filed as an independent, on the ground that an independent candidacy under such conditions cannot be said to represent the principle of non-partizanship. The nine candidates endorsed had all decided to be candidates as independents before the party primaries were held."

Out of the grand total of 203 townships of Illinois which expressed themselves on the license question, 60 per cent are in favor of non-license this year as against 10 per cent at the last election.

Part Played by Women

The 29 townships which had already adopted non-license remained true to their colors. Not one went over to the other side; 114 townships which had license voted against it. Of the 60 townships that remained, it can only be said that "they were wet and they remained wet."

The part played by the women is

indicated in an analysis of the vote based on that of 75 of the larger townships. The total number of men voters in these townships was 84,133; of women, 60,748. Of the women's vote in these townships 60 per cent was in favor of abolishing the traffic. Of the men's vote only 40 per cent favored its abolition. It is thought that the percentage of these, the most important towns in the state, including some rural townships, will not be changed by the official report of the commission.

Other Subjects Settled

It is held to be encouraging that the coal-mining districts in Illinois, hitherto supposed to be the least likely to surrender the traffic, have abandoned it.

Other matters incidentally settled for the time being by the election and "little ballot" vote, were:

Repeal of what has been denominated the "disgraceful comprehensive subway proposition," and of bond issues for fire police, and county hospital purposes, involving the taxation of the people for many millions of dollars.

On the other hand the people voted to tax themselves for health department and bathing beach improvements. The "Home Rule" amendment of public utilities act was approved.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, expresses herself as satisfied with the result of the election.

"It has proved," says she, "that the women will vote if, given the opportunity. The next step is to give them the right more fully."

To this end Mrs. Trout and others are setting at once to work looking toward a constitutional convention.

OUTSIDE BOSTON PUBLICITY BUREAU IS MAYOR'S PLAN

In a conference today with John N. Cole, chairman of the Boston industrial commission, Mayor Curley took up the question of establishing a publicity bureau for the benefit of Boston in New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta and other large eastern cities, and he asked Mr. Cole to look into a plan that had been presented on the subject by an industrial expert. The mayor expressed the hope that the publicity idea would be adopted, since it had proved successful with municipalities that had tried it.

Mr. Cole reported that his commission had been investigating street railway transportation with a view to evolving a scheme for the electrical transportation of goods between various points of the city.

To succeed John M. Martin, who goes to the post of principal assessor, David B. Shaw was appointed a member of the board of election commissioners today by the mayor.

The Boston transit commission was the first to take advantage of the 2 per cent cash discount provision today, submitting a voucher for payment for an adding machine, the saving on which was \$7.

On the invitation of Miss Margaret Foley, the mayor promised to review the suffrage parade on May 2. Miss Foley requested the use of the Parkman bandstand on the Common for the suffragists on that day.

CRITICISM OF BOSTON & MAINE CAUSES COUNSEL TO REPLY

Criticism by George W. Anderson, a member of the public service commission, of the management of the Boston & Maine railroad during the past few years brought on an interchange of remarks between the commissioner and Edgar J. Rich, general counsel for the Boston & Maine road, at the hearing before the legislative committee on railroads at the State House today.

The hearing was continued on the bill to provide for a lease of the Hampden railroad by the Boston & Maine and the question under discussion was whether or not as a provision of the lease of the Boston & Maine railroad is to be required to construct a line to Holyoke and Chicopee.

Mr. Anderson's Criticism

When Commissioner Anderson declared that had the management of the Boston & Maine been put in the hands of persons chosen by lot the management could hardly have been worse, Mr. Rich retorted that Mr. Anderson was hiding behind a report and that his statement was "scandalously false."

The report referred to, from which Mr. Anderson had selected his characterization of the Boston & Maine management, was a report drafted by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty, according to Mr. Anderson, following a conference of the railroad and public service commissions of the New England states.

"There isn't a railroad in this country," declared Mr. Rich, "that has less scandal in its management than has the Boston & Maine."

All Misdoing Denied

"Day after day I have been compelled to sit quiet and listen to such statements as this. There has been nothing scan-

dalous in the Boston & Maine management during the last 25 years. There has been some ground for criticizing perhaps."

"It is time, however, that the people realized that they are being uncooled by some public authority."

Mr. Anderson finished his remarks and after Mr. Rich had replied, the hearing adjourned to later in the afternoon.

WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB PLANS "EVENING WITH EURYTHMY"

Under the direction of Miss Helena M. Maguire, "An Evening with Eurythmy" will be given tonight at the Boston Art Club by the New England Woman's Press Association. A talk by Winthrop P. Tryon on "What Is Eurythmy" opens the program. Special dances have been arranged by pupils from the Studio of Classic Dancing by the courtesy of Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman, including "The Classic Dance—Greek" by Miss Inez Hall and a "Conventional Ballet, the Toe Dance," by Miss Louise Brown.

Groups of solos by Miss Florence Jepperson, contralto, and James H. Rattigan, tenor, have been arranged. Mr. Rattigan is an artist as well as a singer. The first group by Miss Jepperson includes "Woodland Croon" by Glutsum, "Time's Garden" by Thomas, and "Prelude" by Ronald. The tenor solos, with four in the group, are "I Know a Hill" by Whelpley, "The Elf-Man" by Wells, "A Bud of Life" by Thorne, and "O For a Day of Spring" by Andrews.

The soloists will sing two duets, "Calm As the Night" by Goetz and "I Would That My Love" by Mendelssohn. A special

CHINESE GIRL EVANGELIST IS HERE TO PREACH

Dora Yu Arrives on Liner Arabic for Visit to Wellesley Where She Will Organize Classes — Four Liners in Today

BOSTONIANS RETURN

Passengers and cargo were brought to port by four transatlantic liners today. The White Star liner Arabic, Captain Finch, brought 183 cabin and 740 steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown via Portland, and the Red Star liner Menominee, Captain Anfinsen, brought 35 cabin passengers from Antwerp. The German steamer Nicaragua, Captain Hollasch, five days late from Hamburg, brought in general cargo, while the British steamer Agenor, brought sugar from Cuba. The Arabic left 48 cabin and 219 steerage passengers at Portland, Me.

Miss Dora Yu, a Chinese evangelist, arrived on the Arabic on the way to Wellesley College, where she plans to hold Bible classes for three months or so and visit her niece, Miss Grace Yang, a student at Wellesley. Miss Yu has been traveling through England, and from Wellesley will make a tour of this country before returning to Shanghai.

Another passenger on the Arabic who attracted much attention was little Miss Mona Kissack of Somerville, who returned from a visit to her grandparents in Seacombe, Cheshire, England, alone. She is only five years old, and received a good share of the passengers' attention on the voyage. Judge John Kennedy of Newton, George Francis of Boston and J. H. Bell of Quebec were other passengers on the Arabic.

In the steerage of the Arabic were representatives of 21 nations. It is one of the largest assortments of aliens ever brought to this port.

Miss Lillian Whiting, author of Boston returned from London where she has been gathering material for a book to be called "London, the Enchanted." Also on board the Arabic were: Mr. and Mrs. James Peters of Malden, and Mrs. N. Becker of Boston. Mrs. Becker left the vessel at Portland, to join her husband, who went up there to come to Boston on the steamer. Owing to coastwise shipping laws, however, Mr. Becker could not board the vessel at the Maine port, so both came by rail.

Four on Menominee

Only four American citizens arrived on the Menominee. They were Miss Lily Hurd of Concord, Mass., who has been abroad six months, Mrs. J. S. Jones and daughter of Philadelphia, and Mrs. A. Sheehan of Hamilton, Ohio. Mrs. Sheehan has been 10 months at Munich, visiting her son.

A valuable wolfhound came over on the Menominee for a local importer. The steamer brought 3000 tons of general cargo for Boston and 900 for Philadelphia. On April 8, the steamer only logged 94 miles. She was four days late.

The Agenor brought 33,789 bags sugar from Juaro, Cuba. Captain Kirkwood reported sailing April 7, and encountering favorable conditions at sea. The steamer is on time and will discharge cargo at the South Boston refinery wharf.

CLUB EXHIBITING BIRD COLLECTION

About 200 specimens of native bird life comprise the collection of the late Walter R. Davis of Newton, which is being shown at the rooms of the Appalachian Mountain Club in the Tremont building. This is the third and last day of the exhibition.

The collection includes many specimens of warblers and other birds which are very rarely seen in this locality. It has been reported by bird lovers that the English mocking bird and the English starling are becoming established in this neighborhood.

WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB PLANS "EVENING WITH EURYTHMY"

feature of the program is the group making up the modern attempt at eurythmy, first, "The Descriptive—Fire" by Miss Doris Steward; second, "The Inspirational—Patriotism" by Miss Theise Weiscopef, followed by "A Modernized Folk Dance—Hungarian" by Miss Beatrice Berdoe; the "Eccentric" by Miss Inez Hall, and the denouement one-step in the right rhythm by Miss Hall and Miss Reynolds.

Miss Maguire and Charles Shepard of the New England Conservatory are the accompanists.

Mrs. Alice Turner Nye is in charge of the ushers and refreshments. The ushers include Mrs. Minnie L. White, Miss Esther Willard Bates and Miss Agnes Genevieve Golden. Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president of the association, presides.

SYRACUSE ALUMNI TO DINE

Syracuse University Alumni Association of Boston, will hold its tenth annual dinner at the Hotel Bellevue, tomorrow evening. The guests will be James A. TenEyke of Syracuse, coach of the university crew, and the Rev. Dr. DeWitt B. Thompson of the faculty.

PERMANENT TENURE PLAN OPPOSED

Writer on Civil Service Also Against Pension as Destructive to Individual and Conduct of Public Affairs, Calling It Child of Bureaucracy, Freedom's Foe

Views on the civil service system as now in operation in the United States, on recent legislation and executive action in connection therewith, and as to what is regarded as the imperative need of changing the conditions and trend are given in the accompanying article by Charles G. Baldwin of Baltimore.

The year 1912 was notable in the annals of the civil service by reason of the passage by Congress of a law providing in effect for a seven-year term of office for all civil service employees in the District of Columbia. This wise step looked at once to the protection of the nation from the imminent danger of bureaucratic government and calculated to cleanse our civil service of a vast army of incompetents and superannuated, which are now a burden and a menace to the public welfare.

This patriotic proposal, which, by delaying a much-needed remedy seven years, negated any partisan motives, was defeated by the veto power of a retiring President, who was defeated at the polls.

Persons who are both patriotic and practical are all united in opposition to the barter and sale of public office, and when any system calling itself the merit system for appointment is proposed, it meets with universal approbation, so much so that its authors become zealots and denounce as traitors those who seek to improve upon their propositions.

Defects Pointed Out

It has long been admitted, even by those who believed the present system of appointment to the classified service to be a "merit" system, that its terminal facilities are very poor. For example, a man who would make a good clerk at the age of 21 will either get promotion, resign or be an indifferent clerk at 42, yet we have a vast army now in the civil service who are entering almost the same letters and figures, for the same salary, they did 20 years ago and are the pride of the service and never fail to mention the fact as a badge of distinction, patriotism and usefulness, whereas such men are almost unknown outside of Washington.

The classified service is an importation from monarchical governments in which the predominant ideal is good government, not self-government.

That the evil is pressing is proven by the eagerness with which the dupes of the so-called merit system are calling for civil pensions—millions of dollars for this army of incompetents who have manifestly either been overpaid or over-foolish all the long years they have never had an increase of pay or promotion. The pension is the child of bureaucracy. It destroys the natural quality of providence and destroys it not only for the individual but for the administration of public affairs wherein it touches the whole fabric. A well put up workman will demand and get a wage sufficient to provide something for the morrow and administer the fund on a better basis than a pension.

Public and Private Service

But there is an aspect of the question which does not present itself in the military or naval service discussions which should be touched upon. That is, almost all those in favor of the ancient system now in vogue in the classified portion of the civil service claim to regard the government as a corporation, and claim that it is not only a corporation but a business corporation, and not only this, but that it should be conducted as a private business corporation.

What are called the poor terminal facilities have loaded the civil service with only those who cannot show such merit as to get into private life, and have made it the object of the best and brightest men in the service to get out of it. No captain of industry would tolerate for a week the conditions imposed by statute on those responsible for our civil service. Again, the federal government is supposed to be an entirely altruistic organization, having a high mission in which the profit of the whole is of vastly more importance than the profit of any of its members, whereas the private business is rarely conducted except for the profit of one particular class, usually meant by the word "corporation." Our government, on the contrary, upon its altruism makes its supreme claim for support, and the moment it is found that it is run for the private advantage of a class, it loses its strength.

Things to Be Avoided and Gained

Historically, almost every government has been found guilty of being run for its office-holding class, and this has been one of the most frequent causes of disloyalty. History teaches that a bureaucracy is the greatest foe to freedom.

A civil servant in our country today comes in contact with the great altruistic men who hold the confidence of the people. This is in our system a privilege of vast importance. The present system, however, denies this privilege to the many and gives it to the few. The mutual enthusiasm that a limited number of seven years in one position would give is now the asset of the untried, earnest, altruistic statesmen. The faded palate of the man who holds his office permanently perhaps means thwarting the efforts of the short-termers, who may as President hold in his keeping the hopes of millions.

That the motive of civil service reforms was entirely altruistic is, for the most part, true. That grievous wrongs and abuses existed which have been to a large measure corrected and as a result of these measures may be admitted, and yet it is apparent to all: First, that terminal facilities are bad under the present system. Second, that a seven year term is as liberal and fair

treatment as can be advanced, with, of course, eligibility for reappointment, and in case of promotion, seven years more tenure. Third, unless the civil service is kept under control, it will control the government. Fourth, the importance of having a trained civil service reserve in case of war or strikes. Fifth, the righteous ambition of every citizen of a republic to serve his country in the great achievements of peace, as well as in war, stands a better chance of being put into realization under a seven-year tenure than under permanent tenure. Sixth, the desire for reappointment and for promotion will stimulate to action, whereas permanent tenure, with a pension, depresses activity, and makes those so employed parasites on a struggling populace.

Political Operation Traced

The classified service thus becomes a career, a calling, a profession forsooth, the members whereof feel honored and

WOMAN'S CLUB HELPS SECURE A NEW LIBRARY FOR SHERIDAN

Band of Civic Workers Make House-to-house Canvass to Raise Funds Necessary to Procure Carnegie Structure

CITY MADE CLEANER

SHERIDAN, Wyo.—Lively interest taken in all enterprises looking to the betterment of civic conditions has enabled the Sheridan Woman's Club to do much for this thriving city.

The club appropriated \$400 from its funds to the Sheridan Commercial Club to defray the expenses of an industrial convention. They made a house-to-house canvass to secure money to meet the conditions necessary to secure a Carnegie library and it was largely through their efforts that a \$12,000 library was eventually erected.

Sentiment which crystallized into an ordinance adopted by the city, applying to cleanliness of the sidewalks, and requiring sanitary inspection of municipal institutions, was fostered by the club members. They placed garbage cans in the alleys and receptacles on the corners for disposal of waste paper and debris.

Last year the club appropriated \$25 to provide magazines for the library. The members organized a Junior Civic League among the school children and, with the assistance of two city florists, gave away 2000 plants and 5000 packets of seeds, vegetables and flowers. The club now is offering a cash prize of \$500 for best plan for beautifying of the city, and this is open to competition everywhere.

The club holds regular meetings very first and third Friday in the well-appointed rooms on Main street in the center of the city. The programs for year's meetings are published in pamphlet form, and circulated, and at each meeting there are discussions on literary, social and industrial topics by those versed on these subjects.

The club was organized in 1896, and

the people who pay the taxes feel defrauded. This one of many new learned (?) professions is forbidden by law to partake of any of the political activities of a free people. Its members are neutrals politically lest abuses arise from the political influence which those within the government circles might be tempted to wield. But when in the face of this President Taft issues an order permitting the civil service employees to go to the great national conventions of the political parties, there they get what they want and the chains of bureaucracy are forged complete.

Out of five demands the party in power grants four, all but the right to petition Congress for a raise. The party coming into power grants three, including the right of round robin, which President Taft said was unheard of in private business and therefore declined to accede to. The obvious viciousness of the system will be seen in the way its zealots urge permanent tenure, not only for the less important offices but for the more important, and boldly announce that the presidential office shall not only be open to be filled by reelection of the same person repeatedly, but that it be for permanent tenure.

Here we are making a serious departure from the founders of our government and are imperiling human liberty by many dangers long thought to be undreamed of by those whose faith in and sacrifice for national welfare and human hopes were greatest.

L. J. MONTGOMERY

Superintendent of education

has been done in arithmetic and penmanship. A school survey is in progress for finding out the school's status according to fixed standards. This is said to be the first of the kind in the history of school surveys. In other cases surveys have been called for by people outside of school circles, while in South Bend the superintendent and supervisors took it upon themselves to finance and procure the surveyors. Members of the board of municipal research of New York are doing the work, the purpose of which is to receive constructive criticism from unbiased and unprejudiced persons.

Department Ranks High

The city is favorably known for its public schools and the school property is rated among the best in the state. There are 18 excellent ward buildings, one grammar school and a \$610,000 high school, finished last year. Besides these a vocational school has been maintained in the old high school building during the present school year, as an experiment. This already has got beyond the experimental stage, and other schools are arranging courses along similar lines. All special work is carefully supervised and worked out by specialists. Music, drawing, penmanship, physical culture, domestic art and manual training receive particular attention.

In the last few years many school buildings have become centers for civic work and much interest is taken in many parts of the city in this movement. These civic centers serve as meeting places to discuss topics of importance to the particular neighborhood. The Chamber of Commerce has done much to help bring about the civic center work, as well as many other good things for the city.

The schools have just closed an old-fashioned spelling bee. A list of 1000 words was given to the pupils and after about three weeks' study contests were held between schools. There were two final contests in which the 16 ward schools were represented. One was a written contest, the other oral. Prizes were offered and bidders were given to the schools doing the best work. In addition to the 1000 word list, a supplementary list was prepared by asking business men for lists of 50 words most often misspelled in their particular lines of business.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

SANTA CRUZ (Cal.) SURF—Potato growers may be inclined to slur the posy farmer, but he is raising a high class product at high class prices, which pays high class profit. The demand is destined to increase and to secure a supply this class of culture must expand. How many blooms do you suppose have been shipped from Santa Cruz in the last two months? We will give a life subscription to the Surf to the one who will guess within two tons. These flowers are mostly daffodils, but include frezias, tulips and callas. Curiosity impelled us to inquire at the express office how the posy business was prospering. Agent Sollars found on looking over shipments for February and March that the gross in round figures would amount to 12,000 pounds per month to San Francisco, 2000 pounds to Oakland, and about 2400 pounds to Los Angeles during each of these two months. If you have a pencil handy it will be easy to figure up the total, which somewhat exceeds 16 tons. It takes four or five calla blooms to weigh a pound, and from 20 to 30 "dafs," so if you want to figure some more, you can calculate how many individual blooms are included in 16 tons. Posys may be a long way behind poultry and potatoes, but they are going some. Thirty-two thousand eight hundred pounds this season. For weeks past the Leedham gardens, Lilydale, and other flower fields have been "a sight to behold."

Raising and Shipping of Flowers

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—Kansas City has at last a new union station, a fine structure that helps make up for its long waiting. But the city is not resting content with that. The new station makes some other things look shabby, and the Commercial Club, after looking into the cost, urged a park and traffic way as an approach to the new

station. Every addition to a city's appearance stimulates further improvement. Like the woman who had her curtains washed and then discovered that her whole house needed cleaning up, a city finds the contrast too great. Kansas City's example of civic pride is worth emulating. Milwaukee has seen during recent years splendid additions to the appearance of its down town section. Ought these new buildings to stand in solitary glory, emphasizing the dinginess of some of their neighbors? Are there not many things that would contribute to the appearance of the city, which Milwaukee ought to think of doing now, to plan for and begin? In proportion as we improve the impression our city makes on visitors, we shall find our own pride and comfort in it increase.

ST. LOUIS STAR—Nebraska, up against the "high cost of government," appointed a legislative reform commission to plan a reduction in expenses. The committee has completed its work, but the report is not indorsed by the politicians. The first recommendation is a constitutional amendment abolishing one house of the Legislature. "Two are a useless expense," says the commission. Some of the other ideas of the commission are: Buy typewriters for engraving bills and cut the engraving clerks from 50 to 12 in the Senate and from 28 to 18 in the House, a saving of \$100 a day. There are 142 employees, doing work which the commission believes could be done efficiently by 56. "Efficiency" and "reform" boards with large clerical forces could well be spared and the commission recommends that a score or more "custodians" be forced to get jobs. The reform commission did a business-like job, just such as a business house would do. But we marvel at men who have dared to tell a legislative body to do away with 60 per cent of itself.

Civic Pride Stimulates Emulation

That the motive of civil service reforms was entirely altruistic is, for the most part, true. That grievous wrongs and abuses existed which have been to a large measure corrected and as a result of these measures may be admitted, and yet it is apparent to all: First, that terminal facilities are bad under the present system. Second, that a seven year term is as liberal and fair

SOUTH BEND STANDARDIZING WORK DONE BY ITS SCHOOLS

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Much is being done here toward standardizing school work, under the direction of Supt. L. J. Montgomery. Standard work already



L. J. MONTGOMERY

Superintendent of education

has been done in arithmetic and penmanship. A school survey is in progress for finding out the school's status according to fixed standards. This is said to be the first of the kind in the history of school surveys. In other cases surveys have been called for by people outside of school circles, while in South Bend the superintendent and supervisors took it upon themselves to finance and procure the surveyors. Members of the board of municipal research of New York are doing the work, the purpose of which is to receive constructive criticism from unbiased and unprejudiced persons.

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SECOND HAVANA DOCK NEARLY DONE

Two Piers Completed at Cost of About Three Million Dollars and Adequate Equipment to Supplant Primitive Methods That Have Necessitated Lighterage

Development of adequate dock facilities at Havana, Cuba, is of such character that ample accommodations for traffic will be provided, giving the sort of equipment for shipping which has been much needed, according to Consul-General James L. Rodgers. In a recent government trade report an account of the progress of the work was given substantially as follows:

About 75 per cent of the importations of Cuba enter at the port of Havana, and until recently this great tonnage was mostly handled by lighterage to the various customs wharves, where much of the goods was inadequately protected from the weather and where, owing to limited space, there was not only delay in delivery but also much confusion. To provide proper dock facilities for the great port of Cuba, the concession for constructing docks, which after 50 years would become the property of the government, was given to Sylvester Scovel and his associates by decree of President Tomas Estrada Palma in 1905, and after nine years the second of the docks is now about completed.

Work Delayed, Plans Changed

The Port of Havana Docks Company, present owner of the Scovel concession, is an American corporation, having, however, many stockholders in Cuba and elsewhere. The original concession provided for construction in front of the Havana custom houses of a great pier and warehouse to mechanically unload ships and store their cargoes. The concession contemplated establishment of the customhouse offices in this edifice

ness. To all contests a small admission fee was charged to help finance the school survey.

City Is Busy Place

Located in the northern part of the state, on the south bend of the St. Joseph river, this city is six miles from the Michigan state line and 87 miles east of Chicago. The original site was a fur trading settlement in the early 30's and the merchants found many customers among the Indians along the river. The Big St. Joseph station as it was called to distinguish it from the St. Joseph station at the present site of Ft. Wayne, Ind., was soon found to be a most excellent location for a city, and steps were taken to start one in 1831.

South Bend is a city of factories. The Studebaker wagon, carriage and automobile plant covers over 100 acres and employs several thousand men. The Oliver Plow works also well known. The Singer Sewing Machine Company has a factory employing several thousand men in the manufacture of the cabinet of the sewing machine. The South Bend Chilled Plow Company has another large plow factory. The Wilson & Davies Shirt factory employs hundreds of girls. Toy works, the Stephenson underwear factory, the woolen mills, the South Bend watch factory and many other concerns help to furnish employment to the 60,000 people in the city.

Largely through the benevolence of one of its business concerns and George Wyman, South Bend enjoys its Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. The equipment is very complete. The city has always made a steady growth, and gradually the old landmarks are giving way to fine business blocks and dwellings.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

SELF-CULTURE

Each one should be a nurseryman And prune his speeches close; That is, lop off redundancies; That make them sound verbose; Cut down expenses; cultivate The habits that are right; Uprooting everything that's wrong, And never "graft" a mite.

OBVIOUS

Of "Rip Van Winkle," it's a fact That one can truly say, Where "Rip" awakes in the second act, That it's a "rousing" play.

It is estimated that \$600,000,000 will be spent on automobiles in the United States this year. And the interesting part of it is that a very large share of this vast sum has been, or will be, produced by the labor of men who when they go from place to place are content to walk or ride in a street car.

PORTABLE BED

At the Panama-Pacific fair, Some man can make a lot If he'll invent for use out there, To be set up 'most anywhere, A light, vest-pocket cot.

All through history it is evident that the sages have been fond of doing their meditating in a garden. Even to this day, in almost every garden, some sage is likely to be found.

NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWING

As a telescope in an astronomer's hand, So reporters deal with men; They draw them out, see through them and Then shut them up again.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

NEXT SAILING

Kronprinzessin Cecilie

Tuesday, April 21, 1 A. M.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

Choice accommodation available

OELRICHS & CO., General Agents,
5 Broadway, New York
83-85 State Street, Boston

The Key to Europe

NEXT SAILING

FROM NEW YORK

TO

PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG

"AMERIKA"

APRIL 23, 9 A. M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

607 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Phone B. B. 4406

STORE NEWS

Frank J. Ross formerly buyer of clothing for L. P. Hollander & Co., has transferred his duties to the W. & A. Bacon Company, where he has taken up the same line of work. He succeeds Samuel Lowenberg, who recently resigned.

W. F. Watters of the Jordan Marsh Company is en route for Europe and a Mediterranean trip.

Miss Maria L. Betts, head of the custom underwear department of C. F. Hovey & Co., has retired from store work. She has been in the employ of the firm 50 years. Mrs. E. Chick of the alteration department is her successor.

Miss Mary Gavin of the pattern department of the Magrane Houston Company has been given four weeks' vacation. Miss Gertrude Barry is substituting for her.

James Campbell of the shipping department of the William Filene's Sons Company has resigned to accept a position with the Texas league ball club.

Among the buyers in New York this week are Leo Fisher and W. H. Ross of the R. H. White Company, Miss Frances Hahn of the Gilchrist Company, Mrs. M. L. Jackson, Miss Minshall, Mrs. C. Phillips and Miss J. Griffin of the William Filene's Sons Company.

OXFORD TO HEAR YALE HEAD
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale, will leave Tuesday for England. He will deliver a lecture at Oxford on "Property and Democracy of America," at the invitation of the Oxford authorities.

Parsons & Klapp, engineers, of New York.

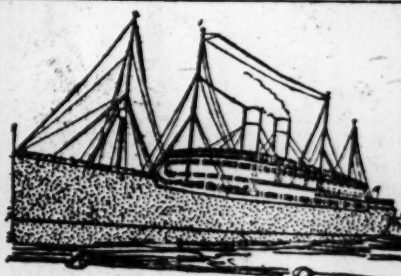
Piers No. 1, at the San Francisco Plaza, and No. 2, at the site of the old passenger pier, are now completed, at a cost of about \$3,000,000. The piers are respectively 698.8 feet and 639.7 feet in length, and each 164 feet in width. Nos. 3 and 4, proposed but not begun, will be placed on the south and north sides, respectively, of the completed piers, and will be of the same width and 610.2 feet and 436.3 feet in length. It will be seen that the piers are long enough to berth the largest vessels likely to use them for many years to come and spacious enough to accommodate great cargo. The slips are 262.4 feet in width between piers 1, 2 and 3, and 216.5 feet between 1 and 4. This width, as is proved daily at the existing piers, enables lighters to lie on the off side of two steamers and yet allow passage for other lighters.

Buildings Up, Street Widened

Each pier is covered with a two-story building for receiving and storing merchandise, and is connected by a three-story building along the marginal way, San Pedro street, which has been widened under the headhouse so as to make a wide and commodious zone of communication for carts and wagons. A connection may in the future be made for freight cars of the various railroads by a viaduct to the second floor, which will prevent congestion of traffic that would ensue if connection were made on the surface of the street.

The piers themselves and the headhouses are constructed upon concrete piles driven into the firm, hard clay underlying the mud of the harbor. The floors, walls, partitions and roof are of concrete or brick and fireproof. Fire walls cut the buildings up into small units. Automatic sprinklers will be everywhere installed.

In the second floor of the headhouse and occupying the central portion will be located the customhouse offices.



SAIL From BOSTON

TO—

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

Assuring Arrival in Paris by Day

Palatial Steamers of the

Hamburg-American Line

NEXT SAILINGS

"Cleveland" Apr. 30, 10 A. M.

"Raetia" May 9, 10 A. M.

Steamers leave Commonwealth Pier, South Boston

For Information

607 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Tel. B. B. 4406

A CRUISE AROUND SOUTH AMERICA

By specially chartered S. S. LAYLAND 28,000 tons displacement, fastest steamer to South America thru Panama canal. DATES TOURS, Toledo, Ohio. Send for booklet D-2

2 TOURS TO EUROPE

Personally Conducted Select Parties Sailing June 4th, duration 92 days, \$775. Sailing June 17th, duration 70 days, \$675. Visiting 13 Countries. For particulars and full itinerary apply to E. L. AYLSWORTH 74 Mowsey Street, Providence, R. I.

ARE YOU GOING ABROAD?

Gentleman reading abroad, familiar with foreign languages and travel, is available by day or week to meet steamers, make hotel or pension arrangements, conduct parties, etc. Moderate charges. References. Address T. 14, 211 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Regular Sailings to LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

Also Illustrated Book of Tours on the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF ENGLAND T. KATLEY, Gen. Agt., 601 5th Av., New York

USEFUL MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN—FREE

Also Illustrated Book of Tours on the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF ENGLAND T. KATLEY, Gen. Agt., 601 5th Av., New York

Monitor Readers

Who have benefited by the Advertisements of

Hotels or Transportation Lines are requested

to make their appreciation known to the

Advertiser.

This will furnish conclusive evidence

that advertising in the Monitor produces results.

GROCERS VOTE

FOR WEDNESDAY

HALF-HOLIDAY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—George W. Amison was elected president of the Rhode Island Retail Grocers' Association at the sixth annual convention of the organization, held yesterday at the Elysium.

Senator Beekman of Newport was the principal speaker at the dinner which wound up the meeting.

John A. Green, secretary of the National Association, and H. W. Mansfield, secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts association, also spoke at the dinner.

During the business session resolutions approving the closing of stores on Wednesday afternoons during the summer months was adopted.

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

Announcement

The New Ocean House

SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS

will be open for inspection and reservation of rooms

Monday, April Twentieth

The advance bookings are already larger than for any previous year and it is recommended that those wishing rooms for the coming season make their selection as early as possible. The hotel will open on June 16th for the season.

E. R. GRABOW COMPANY
673 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Special Announcement

THE MASCONOMO

and Cottages

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, MASS.

will open JUNE 25 for the season of 1914 under the personal supervision of

Mr. ARTHUR L. RACE

Special features adding largely to the comfort and entertainment of guests are steam heat, telephones in each room, lawn tennis courts of unusual merit. Reservations for the season or any part should be made early.

THE ARTHUR L. RACE COMPANY
Brandon Hall Brookline, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS.

Hotel Hemenway

Corner Westland Avenue and Hemenway Street

Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall.

The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection.

Transient rates from \$2 per day upwards. No rooms without bath.

Special rates on rooms or suites taken by the month.

A FEW DESIRABLE TWO AND THREE ROOM SUITES TO LET UNFURNISHED

Tel. Back Bay 3180

L. H. TORREY, Mgr.

Announcement



According to the usual custom,

Cottage Park Hotel and Cottages

WINTHROP CENTRE, MASS.

will be open for inspection, reservations and confirmation of previous reservations, on Patriots' Day, Monday, April twentieth, from ten until three o'clock, under the personal attention of the Manager. A cordial invitation is extended to all former and prospective guests.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS

Managing Director COTTAGE PARK HOTEL CO. and Manager
Riverbank Court Hotel Co., Cambridge.

CANADA

CANADA

Grand Trunk Hotels

CHATEAU LAURIER

THE FORT GARRY

OTTAWA-ONTARIO

WINNIPEG-MANITOBA

350 Rooms \$2 Upwards, European

300 Rooms, \$2 Upwards, European

The Hotels Are the Latest in Construction and the Finest in Canada

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL

921 Pender Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Vancouver's most modern, up-to-date Hotel. Popular prices. All baths with showers. Free bus meets all boats and trains. Fireproof. Three minutes from P. O. Free bus meets all boats and trains. Finest grill in the city. F. L. WALLINGFORD, Manager.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

HOTEL EDOUARD VII

NOW OPEN PARIS On the grand boulevard, between the Madeleine and the Grand Opera. In the centre of the finest Parisian "Majestics de luxe." First-Class Restaurant Open to Non-Residents. H. SCHWARZ, Manager. MODERATE CHARGES. Telephone in every room. Telegram address: "EDOUARD VII."

CHATEAU DE SOISY Very Attractive

Ideal Summer Season, June 1 to Oct. 1; 40 minutes from Paris; beautiful country, peace and quiet. Private home in Paris, France, 154 Boulevard Pereire-near Bois de Boulogne and all surface communication. Few minutes to center. Every comfort-bath, electricity, excellent table. Daily French lessons desired. References required and given. Address L. S. M. of Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

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THE ST. JAMES CAFE 241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE. Near Mass. Ave., Boston. FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE. Established Reputation in Back Bay. MUSIC EVERY EVENING AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Modest Unfussy Homelike.

SHOOSHAN'S CAFE PAR EXCELLENCE 144 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. Massachusetts Chamber. Served and on Sale.

The Consignors Union 25 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON. Lunch 11 to 3. Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pie, Etc. Served and on Sale.

ASTOR'S IDEAL CAFE 189 Massachusetts Ave. CAFE. All that the name implies.

CAFE MINERVA 214 HUNTINGTON AVE. BOSTON. NEW AND IMMENSELY POPULAR. EXCEPTIONAL CUISINE. MUSIC. Evenings and Sunday Afternoon. ALSO NAVARRE AND IRVINGTON CAFES.

THE CAPE INVITES YOU Santuit Hotel, overlooking broad stretches of Nantucket Sound, is justly famed as a delightful cape resort. Fine auto roads, boating, bathing and tennis. Illustrated booklet on request. Special Rates for June.



HOTEL PRESTON

BEACH BLUFF, MASSACHUSETTS

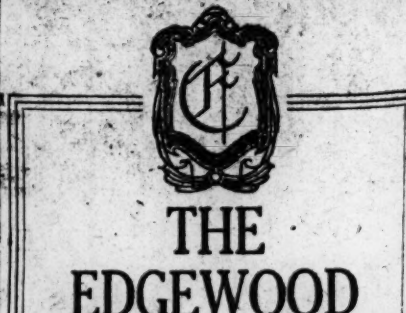
Management of J. A. SHERBARD, Proprietor

Opens for Season of 1914 Saturday, June Twentieth

Hotel Preston Will Be Open for Inspection on April Twentieth

when rooms not definitely reserved will be submitted to those interested.

Godney Farm Hotel, White Plains, New York, Under Same Management



THE EDGEWOOD

"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"

Greenwich, Conn.

Opens Saturday, May 30th

Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal in management.

THE ALFRED S. AMER CO., OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS

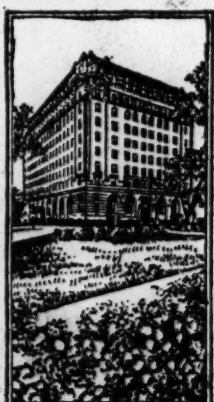
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"Finest All-Year Hotel in the South"

New England's Latest and Last Word in Hotels



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Opened September 1st, Nineteen Thirteen. The Hotel, embodying in its construction features for the convenience, luxury and satisfaction of its patrons which will remain unsurpassed in America for years to come.

Operated by BANCROFT HOTEL CO.

CHAS. S. AVERILL, President and Managing Director

COPLEY-PLAZA BOSTON'S NEWEST HOTEL Sunday Evening Dinner de Luxe 7 to 10. Special Music. "The Superlative in Excellence" The charge for rooms and restaurant is reasonable and the service excellent. Single Rooms with Bath - \$3.00 to \$5.00 Double Rooms with Bath (2 persons) \$5.00 to \$8.00 Two minutes from Back Bay Stations. EDWARD C. FOGG, Mgr. (Recently with Hotel Belmont)

Copley Square Hotel Exeter and Blagden Streets HUNTINGTON AVENUE BOSTON Containing 350 Rooms—200 with Private Baths SUNDAY HOME DINNER 1-8 P. M. \$1.25 per cover RATES \$1.00 up without bath, \$2.00 up with bath. Bathing and private bath \$5.00 up. AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Proprietor

CAPE COD SANTUIT HOTEL AND COTTAGES COTUIT MASS. THE CAPE INVITES YOU Santuit Hotel, overlooking broad stretches of Nantucket Sound, is justly famed as a delightful cape resort. Fine auto roads, boating, bathing and tennis. Illustrated booklet on request. Special Rates for June.

Hotel Somerset Commonwealth Ave. BOSTON, MASS. The Ideal Hotel Home FOR TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT GUESTS Rooms with bath, \$2.50 per day and up. Parlor, bedroom and bath, \$5.00 per day and up. Suites by the year, furnished or unfurnished, \$1000.00 and up. European Plan and Combination Meals Music and Dancing During the Season

SPEND THIS SUMMER AT Hotel Whittier HAMPTON, N. H. Located 60 miles from Boston, 50 from Portland. In beautiful country, near beach. Short route to White Mountains. Rooms with private bath and all modern conveniences. Laborer and Chicken Dinners a Specialty. Garage and First Class Repair Shop. For further particulars address L. WILLIAMS, Proprietor

Hotel Brunswick Boston H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

CONCORD, N. H. EAGLE HOTEL MODERN AND MOST COMFORTABLE Special Care Given to Automobile Parties O. J. PELREIN, Manager

Hotel Nottingham Copley Square, Boston European Plan Rooms \$1.00 up. FRANCIS HOWE, Prop.

Marblehead, Mass. THE GLOVER INN situated on water front, affords excellent view of harbor and ocean. Open all the year; steam heated. Tables unsurpassed. All sunny rooms. I. F. ANDERSON, Proprietor. 88-90 FRONT STREET

Commonwealth Hotel, Inc. Beacon Hill, Opposite State House Strictly temperance, quiet, centrally-located, superb view; rooms hot and cold water \$1.00 and up; private bath \$1.50 up. Send for booklet. STORER F. CRAFTS, Gen. Mgr.

THE VICTORIA Newbury and Dartmouth Sts. BOSTON In the residential Back Bay district, within easy walking distance of business and historical centres and near leading churches. Charming Rooms and Suites with bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests. THOMAS O. PAIGE, Manager

ROCK RIDGE HALL CLIFF WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS. Minutes from South Station. Express train. Well located for those who enjoy the country but must be near the city. Just the place in which to take a short vacation free from household annoyances, or to make your home for a long stay. Many comfortably furnished rooms for general use. Open wood fire. Unique fern-room. Excellent table. Hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Very low rates for the winter. Tel. Wellesley 21,242.

Hotel Vendome Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attracts permanent and transient guests, and most convenient for automobile parties. C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Ogunquit, Maine One of the Finest Resorts on the North Atlantic Coast. Furnished Cottages to rent, \$200 to \$1000. Apply to N. F. M. JACOBS.

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THE COOLIDGE SEWALL AVENUE AND STEARNS ROAD, BROOKLINE (Near Coolidge Corner) Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb. Suites of one to four rooms with bath, and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates. American plan cafe. Superior Cuisine and Service Guaranteed Tel. Brookline 2740 A. A. BUTTERFIELD, Mgr.

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Furnished suites of two to five rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy.

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Far enough from the heart of the city to insure quiet, and near enough to the business and shopping district to be easily accessible.

Every Modern Convenience and Luxury

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The automobile roads have a world-wide reputation for excellence.

These are reasons for all hotel men to let the world know where they are and what attractions they have to offer.

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The Monitor offers you a daily distribution all over the United States and Canada.

Your request for information, rates, etc., will be promptly answered by the

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One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York.

Prince George Hotel

FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager.

300 ROOMS. ALL WITH BATHS.

Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. All comforts and conveniences.

Central location near shops and theaters. One block from Elevated and Subway Stations.

Grand foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen. Grand dining room. Grand ballroom. Grand garden. Grand swimming pool. Grand tennis court. Grand golf course. Grand country estate. Grand everything.

Single and Bath, \$2.00 up. Two Persons, \$2.00 up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$3.00 up.

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New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

89 East 29th Street, near 5th Avenue

RESTAURANT FOR MEN AND WOMEN

European Plan Rates \$1.50 and Up

Convenient to subway and downtown car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District. 450 Rooms with Bath. Free on Each Floor. Fireproof.

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300 ROOMS 270 BATHS

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COURTEOUS ATTENTION

MODERATE PRICES

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Madison Square is the only New York house where a rule against smoking is strictly enforced—willing service. Free from discrimination. Madison Square is a residential hotel, but desirable transient guests are accommodated. Reservations should be made in advance. Localities will have immediate attention.

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SELECT—HOME-LIKE—ECONOMICAL. Suites of Parlor, Bedroom, Private Bath, for two persons, \$2.00 daily per suite. Write for descriptive booklet B with fine map of city.

AWAY FROM NOISE AND DUST WITH AVE. STAGE AND BROADWAY CARS PASS DOOR

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE

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Single with Bath, \$2.00 up. Double with Bath, \$3.00 up.

John D. Blackman, Manager

LOCATED IN THE CITY

THE MONROVIA

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Single with Bath, \$2.00 up. Double with Bath, \$3.00 up.

John D. Blackman, Manager

HOUSTON, TEXAS

A Tourist's delight 52 weeks a year. 500 miles perfect shell road. Just 50 miles to the Gulf; 27 miles to the Bay.

GOLFING BOATING BATHING

A Twentieth Century Model of Hotel construction and equipment. 500 Rooms; 525 with bath; 15 State Suites; one entire floor devoted to Ball Room, Parlors, Banquet Halls and Private Dining Rooms. 350 feet Long Promenade. Roof Sun Parlor.

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The New Monteleone

MODERN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.

Room with detached bath \$1.00 up. Room with private bath \$2.00 up.

JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

HOTEL WALDORF

DALLAS, TEXAS

MODERN EUROPEAN HOTEL MODERATE RATES

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS

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323 WEST FIFTH STREET

Los Angeles' Fashionable Downtown Apartment House

FIVE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

Ninety-three Apartments, tastefully furnished with view to comfort and elegance. Appointment and service that satisfies the most refined taste. Garden, Sun Parlor, Ball Room, Gentlemen's Club Room, Beautiful Lobby.

Perfect ventilating, steam heating and filtered water system throughout.

FREEZING SERVICE. NO EXTRA CHARGE for washing dishes, daily cleaning of apartments, telephone, etc.

Downtown—Yet away from the noise

Correspondence Solicited

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FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Million Dollar Popular Priced Hotel

European, 75c to \$2.50. American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

NEW 500 ROOM FIREPROOF ADDITION TO BE COMPLETED 1914.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel

Santa Barbara, California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.

PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

U.S. Grant Hotel

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Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast

Built of Concrete and Steel

TARIFF \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.

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(For 10 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena)

"PARTICULAR HOUSE FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE"

HOTEL SANDFORD

Fifth and A Streets, San Diego, California

New and very attractive. 150 sunny outside rooms, nearly all with bath. Rates \$1.00 per day and up. European plan.

Commanding View of Bay

One Block from Business Center

P. S. SANDFORD, Managing Director

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. L. POTTER CO. C. H. KNAPPE, Manager

NEW ELEGANT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

In the Center of Business and Shopping District

HOTEL SUTTER

250 Rooms SAN FRANCISCO

SUTTER AND KERNY STREETS

\$1.50 Up

Overlooking the Pacific Ocean. At the Southernmost point of the continent. A beautiful beach. Sunbathing and swimming. Surf bathing the year around. Every outdoor amusement to both day and night. Magnificent view. Write for rates—postcards—etc.

MERRITT JONES HOTEL

OCEAN PARK - CALIFORNIA

Just Opened—European Plan

W. W. CANON WARD McADDEN

HOTEL TURPIN

17 POWELL ST. AT MARKET

In the Heart of the City

European Plan \$1.50 and Upward

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT

SAN FRANCISCO

Auto Bus Meets Trains and Steamers

Palace Hotel

Famous for its Court, Cuisine, Service

THE FAIRMONT

Under Same Management

WHEN IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA STOP AT THE STILLWELL

8. GRAND AVENUE

Absolutely fireproof hotel. Each room with private bath. All outside rooms. Rates \$1.50 per day and up. European plan.

The Stillwell has a strictly first class and is one of the most desirable and handsome with luxurious comfort at very moderate prices. We make special rates to permanent guests.

C. H. STILLWELL, Mgr. Phone 9229. - Bldg. 378

A Progressive Hotel in a Progressive City

The Adolphus

Dallas, Texas

ALVAN WILSON, Manager

EUROPEAN PLAN: \$3.00 Per Day and Up

NEW 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES, elegantly furnished, comfortable, homelike; amusement parlors and elevators. Tennis court. Seventh street cars. Write for observations. Tel. Wilshire 3300. Home 557127.

LUANA APARTMENTS

225 W. 25th St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE APARTMENTS

Velvet Carpet, Caneback Walnut Furniture; reduced rates; strictly modern. South 2600. Home 23330.

Monitor advertisers know the confidence of Monitor readers in their offerings as fully as Monitor readers are assured of the integrity and reliability of Monitor advertisers.

Valencia Apartments

734 Valencia St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NEW 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES, elegantly furnished, comfortable, homelike; amusement parlors and elevators. Tennis court. Seventh street cars. Write for observations. Tel. Wilshire 3300. Home 557127.

Hotel Clark

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

HILL STREET, AT 4TH

EUROPEAN PLAN

Right in the Center of the City

Absolutely Fireproof. 250 rooms with bath. Tariff \$1.50 to \$2. Free Auto Bus meets all trains. F. M. DIMMICK, Lessee and Manager.

Hotel St. Francis

UNION SQUARE SAN FRANCISCO

In the center of the city's life and color. One thousand rooms. Largest hotel in Western America. European plan, \$2.00 Upward.

Under the Management of JAS. WOODS

COLONIAL APARTMENTS

OCEAN PARK, CAL.

Apartments \$24 to \$48

Close to beach and amusements. 2 and 3-room apartments. Rates moderate. Both summer and winter. Strictly first-class.

44 Navy Street

San Francisco

EDDY AND JONES STS.

HERALD HOTEL

An hotel of unusual merit. EVERY ROOM IS AN OUTSIDE ROOM. Rates \$1.00 and \$1.50 up. SALT AND FRESH WATER SHOWERS. Street cars direct from depot. Cheerful, willing SERVICE.

Hotel Stewart

Geary Street, Above Union Square SAN FRANCISCO

Motorbus meets all trains and steamers. European Plan, \$1.50 a day up. American Plan, \$3.50 a day up

Monitor Readers Especially Welcome

Hotel Key Route Inn

OAKLAND, CAL.

Hospitality—Beautiful Surroundings—Tennis Court.

All Elect. Trains to World's Fair Grounds at Our Door Every 15 Min.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Washington Hotel

SUPERIOR LOCATION

Overlooking Harbor and Sound. All Rooms with Private Bath.

RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP

Superior Dining Service and Cafe. One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

IN SEATTLE, WASH.

THE COMFORTABLE HOTEL IS THE LINCOLN

TRANSIENT RESIDENTIAL

Hotel Oakland

THIRTY MINUTES FROM THE HEART OF SAN FRANCISCO. The most moderate priced first-class hotel in the country. European plan. Rates from \$1.50 per day up.

Under Management of Victor Reiter.

Valencia Apartments

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WESTERN

The Blackstone Chicago

The House of Harmony

THE MOST TALKED OF AND THE BEST THOUGHT OF HOTEL IN THE UNITED STATES

RATES

Single rooms with lavatory	\$2.50
Single rooms with bath	\$3.00 to \$4.00
Large double rooms with bath	\$5.00 to \$6.00
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath	\$10.00 to \$25.00

(Each bedroom has an outside window)

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS

FOR A PLEASANT VISIT TO CHICAGO

Chicago Beach Hotel

Stop at the Chicago Beach Hotel, in the city's most beautiful park and residence district, away from downtown noise. Only 10 minutes to Loop district stores and theaters. Delightful sociability. Dancing. orchestra. Special winter rates.

American Plan—Rooms with use of bath, \$4 a day up. Rooms with Private Bath, \$5 a day up. Reduction when stay is extended and for parties. Write for free book Address Manager

European Plan—Rooms with use of bath, \$2 a day up. Rooms with Private Bath, \$3 a day up. Reduction when stay is extended and for parties. Write for free book Address Manager

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL

81ST BOULEVARD, HYDE PARK, CHICAGO

Portland, OREGON

Hotel Portland

"The Best of the Good Ones"

Dignified Service

Harmonious Atmosphere

Moderate Rates

European Plan

Owned and operated by The Portland Hotel Co.

H. K. CLARK, G. K. KAUFMAN, Asst. Mgr.

Merchants Hotel

St. Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Monitor Readers will receive every attention

RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.00 PER DAY

GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

GEO. R. KIBBE - Manager

SHIRLEY HOTEL

SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET DENVER, COLORADO

DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL. 300 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE

Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artisan Water. Popular Prices

IRWIN S. ALLEN, Manager

THE SPALDING

DULUTH, MINNESOTA

Duluth's Largest and Best Hotel

300 rooms, 150 private baths. Every modern convenience. Magnificent lobby and public rooms. Bar and billiard room. Located in heart of business section but overlooking the harbor and Lake Superior. Convenient to everything.

ONE OF THE GREAT HOTELS OF THE NORTHWEST

LEE HOTEL CO., Proprietors.

EDWIN H. LEE, Pres. and Managing Director

HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District

CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE

ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE

EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY

HOTEL RADISSON

Minneapolis, Minn.

The finest in the Northwest.

Rates \$1.50 per day and upward.

Hotel Radisson Co.

12 miles North of Chicago

First-class transportation facilities.

THE AVENUE HOUSE

NORMAN J. ROSS EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Tel. 1130

Hotel Stander

Seattle, Wash.

formerly the Butler Annex, Fourth Avenue and Marion Street. Very Central. All outside rooms and modern conveniences.

European Plan. \$1.00 per day up

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

MAHA HOTEL LOYAL

PHOENIX - TUCUMCARI - GUNTERVILLE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 10c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 10 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

REAL ESTATE

Allindale Homesteads

A Distinctive Residence Lands Development
DEDHAM
Literature Sent on Request
Room 907, 77 Franklin St., Boston

West Newton FOR SALE

RESIDENCE OF THE
Late Albert Metcalf
House of fifteen rooms, including large music room, with pipe organ. 57,000 feet of land. Large garage and stable. Apply
ROBERT W. WILLIAMSON, Trustee.
JAMES A. NEAL, Real Estate Broker.
Or YOUR OWN BROKER

SEA SHORE LOTS
250 and upwards. Send for booklet. FAIRVIEW LAND CO., 161 Tremont St., Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ADVERTISING

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
The Julius Lansburgh Furniture and Carpet Company
512 9th St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Offer during the month of April 9x12 Matting Rugs in four different colorings, \$2.75 each, delivered free within one hundred miles of Washington. Get prices of other sizes.

ICE CREAM
Fussell's Ice Cream
Made with pure, rich, Pasteurized Cream. Phone North 133 and have it for dinner.
FACTORY 133 14TH ST., N. W.
T. A. WICKERHAM, Pres.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
STINEMETZ, F ST., COR. 12TH
MILLINERY
New Baltimore Coats—Men's and Women's—\$12

MEN'S SPECIALTIES
Cold Storage for Furs.
STEIN-BLOCH
Spring Clothes
ARE NOW ON DISPLAY
SIDNEY WEST
14th and G, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MERCHANTS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt attention by addressing the local representative, F. L. SUMNER, at Home Life Bldg., Tel. Main 4008.

PITTSBURGH ADVERTISEMENTS
MEN'S HABERDASHERY
MEN'S HABERDASHERY

We are Specializing
Bates Street Shirts
Because we know there are
No Better Shirts Made
Prices \$1.50 to \$5.00

THREE STORES:
816 Liberty Ave. Oliver Building
Jenkins Arcade. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will Pyle for Style
FURNISHINGS FOR MEN

CLEANING AND DYEING
CLEANING AND DYEING

ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS
Portieres, Draperies, Oriental Rugs, Carpets, Furniture, etc., Cleaned by the Same Process as the Most Valuable Silk, Satin and Lace Gowns.
Lace Curtains and Blankets Cleaned to look like new. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired. Your patronage solicited.
OSWALD WERNER & SONS CO.
PITTSBURGH'S OLDEST AND LARGEST DYEING AND CLEANING CO.
Bell Phone Private Exchange Highland 1138

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
NOTICES

Every Reader
of this advertisement will accept the following proposition if we can do it justice in this small space.

WE OFFER
A NEW INVENTION
which you will say is wonderful. No other word will express it.

A CHEMICALLY TREATED CLOTH
FOR DRY CLEANING WINDOWS, mirrors, French chandeliers, leaded glass pictures, wind shields and endless uses. You will think of it.

This is a soft dry cloth chemically treated. Simply rub it over the glass and the dirt will come off as easily and quickly as dust. You can clean a window and make it clear as crystal in a moment using nothing but this wonderful cloth.

OUR PROPOSITION
is to mail you one and let you try it. We will send with it a coin receipt that will hold a quarter, the price of the cloth.

BUT
should you think the cloth not worth the money, do not consider yourself under any obligation to pay for it.

Our cost would be 17 cents which we will gladly stand if you are not satisfied.

WRITE NOW
and tell us to send you one.

The Kuhn Co.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

REAL ESTATE

Frederick A. King FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

On Tuesday, April 21st, I am issuing a booklet containing a long list of farms, country estates, acreage, building lots, factory sites, etc., in the district surrounding FRAMINGHAM, NORTHBORO, WESTBORO AND MARLBORO and the outlying towns and villages. This will be mailed free by request. In the last two days have listed nine large farms. Telephone 655.
FREDERICK A. KING, Framingham, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Desirable house at 138 Newbury St., near new subway entrance on Dartmouth St.; small elevator and running water on each floor. Apply to SOLOV HINDS CO., 352 Bevilston St., Boston.

WINCHESTER—House 12 rooms, modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished; location unsurpassed for boarders or renting rooms. 110 Church St., Winchester; tel. 164-V.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TWO NEW APARTMENTS—ALLSTON, 528-29 To Let, at 528 Cambridge St., fine location, 5 rooms and bath. Apply to owner, 327 Harvard St., Brookline.

AUTOMOBILES

MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITY

In addition to our large electric construction and motor repair business, we are fully equipped to do all kinds of MACHINE WORK. If you have anything mechanical to manufacture, let us give you a figure. We can also assist in financing your proposition. Address HARRY B. IVERS, Treasurer.

Frank Ridlon Co.
253 A STREET, SOUTH BOSTON

CLEANING AND DYEING

Take Advantage of the PARCEL POST with its cheap transportation and have your

CLEANING AND DYEING

Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works.

Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

These Days IT'S NOT AN UNUSUAL THING TO SEE TWO OR THREE WOMEN TRYING TO BUY THE SAME HAT

This means only one thing—that the sooner you come for YOUR hat, the better assortment you will have. There are plenty for everybody, but it IS disappointing to get here just in time to see some other woman bear off the prize you had chosen for your own.

The remedy is easy enough—come in time!

Fourth Floor—Both Hudson Stores.

The J. L. Hudson Co.

DETROIT Two Big Stores in One

Opposite Newcomb Endicott

17 E. Grand River Av. **NorbroShop**

2nd Floor

Phone Cherry 3330 R

MRS. NORBURY French Frocks

MRS. BROWN Blouses, Under Muslins, Negligees.

Our Candies represent the highest art of the candy makers' craft.....

Next Time Try **KUHN'S**

Lunch Room Open 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Kuhn Bldg. 216 Woodward Av.

Individual Modes

in Women's Tailored Suits, Coats, and Skirts, charming Dresses and exquisite French Blouses.

Also Furriers and experts in the safe Cold Storage of Furs.

The Rollins Co.

259 Woodward Av., Detroit, Mich.

WILSON MILLINERY IMPORTERS

204 Washington Arcade, Main 6235.

BERTHA J. GAYLORD, Tel. North 1000.

THE ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE

61 and 63 W. Grand River Ave.

SHOES

SHOES FOR LADIES, BOYS AND MEN

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Italian Statuary

In Marble and Bronze. Special Prices

SCHOOLS

Waverley School

51 Rosedale Ct., DETROIT, MICH.

Phone Hemlock 305 J

NOVELTIES

GIFTS, greetings, dinner cards, party favors and ideal hand-made jewelry, exclusive things for thoughtful giving. **PLEASBY BROS.**, 339A Woodward Ave.

CLOTHIERS

JOHN D. MAHLEY—Men's and boys' clothing. The best in the world for the money. Mahley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

CHAS. W. STEIN PAINTER AND DECORATOR 1803 Russell St. Phone North 5323

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

BOARD and sunny room, near Woodward car line, by MISS M. MORSE, 897 Third Ave.; Grand 3380-J.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

RANWELL & JOHNS, 171 Griswold St. "Beach Made Clothing," ready to slip on. Hats and Gloves.

Himelboch's

130-136 WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT

FIT YOUR NEW GOWN OVER OUR SPECIAL

"Lotus" Corset

The new spring and summer models we are showing have received the hearty approval of hundreds of fashionable women. They're stylish, graceful, comfortable and very exceptional values. We control them exclusively in Detroit. Prices range—

\$3.50 to \$10

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

NOTICES

FLORISTS

OVER 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

John Breitmeyer's Sons

The "House of Flowers"

Flowers for travellers delivered to train or boat. Orders filled by wire.

26-28 Broadway. DETROIT.

STATIONERS

Stationery, Printing and Fine Binding

The RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

Established 1843

TABLE SUPPLIES

PURE JERSEY CREAMERY BUTTER—Guaranteed fresh, country eggs; city delivery. H. M. HELFRICH & SON, 200 Josephine Ave., Detroit. North 8254.

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, E. A. MORRIS, 82 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICH.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Haas & Justice

130 SOUTH 15TH STREET

Smart Spring Millinery

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES

INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE 1481 RICHMOND

NO 122 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY ORDERS

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc., POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable in ONE PRICK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT.

Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the CREAM of the CREAM of the State.

25 to 28 B. A. M. PRODUCE MARKET.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

AUG. S. SPIEGEL CO.

DeliCatesse Stores and Restaurants

137 Summer St. 214 Friend St. (near South Station) (near North Station)

Sausages fresh from our factory every day

Business Established 1843

H. A. Hovey & Co.

32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET BOSTON

For 37 years we have supplied the most fastidious trade with the finest products of the Dairy.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Every Woman Who Does Her Own Ironing Needs Quick Catch Clips—Do You?

Of course it was a woman who invented Quick Catch Clips. Like every other woman she dreaded the task of changing her ironing board covers. So she thought out a simple way to do away with sewing or tacking. Now hundreds of thousands of women use her idea. Quick Catch Clips cost only 25 cents—they save many a precious minute. Last indefinitely. Can be attached to any board by any woman. Ask for Quick Catch Clips at your hardware or department store—or send 25 cents today. YOU'LL NEVER MISS THE QUARTER IF YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE CLIPS.

THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO., Cleveland, O. A chance for a few good agents.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Do the Vernon Toilet Water

AND 17 OTHER EXCELLENT TOILET PREPARATIONS

For Sale Everywhere

The Jennings Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ENGRAVING

ENGRAVED WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS THE BEST STATIONERY FOR SOCIAL BUSINESS-USE SAMPLES FREE ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS

THE CHAS. H. ELLIOTT CO.

1640-1515H AVE. PHILADELPHIA

HATTERS

W. R. HAND, Practical Hatter, formerly at 10 Avery St., has removed to "Street" 44 1/2 Broadway, 3d floor, near Hotel Touraine. Straw and Panama Hats bleached and retrimmed. Soft, stiff, silk and open hats cleaned, pressed and retrimmed. Hats banded and bound while you wait.

CLOTHING

MEN'S CAST OFF CLOTHING wanted; will pay cash; old gold and other articles bought. Send for MAX KEEZER, 1230 Massachusetts Ave., Harvard sq., Cambridge. Telephone 302.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington Ave., maker of fine clothes; unsurpassed facilities for pressing, altering and repairing.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—An experienced young woman to take charge of confectionery store; must have long experience as salesgirl; buying experience not necessary but an advantage; state what experience and where. Address 119, Monitor Office, Boston.

NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON.

Notice of Hearing.

Office of the Clerk of Commissioners.

April 17, 1914.

The Executive Committee of the City Council will give a public hearing on Tuesday, April 21, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Hearing Room, City Hall, on an ordinance and order to transfer the quarantine service of the Boston Health Department to the custody of the United States Government.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN F. DEVER, Clerk of Commissioners.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COAL

Burn Cummings Coal

In giving you your order the advantage isn't all ours, for we give you the full value in quality and service. Besides, these are the lowest prices for 1914 quoted in:

Stove \$5.50 Nut \$7.00

Stove \$6.75 Nut \$8.50

E. J. CUMMINGS

Main Office, 413 N. 15th. Phones, 15th & Callowhill 51st & Warrington 26th & Federal 51st & Westmoreland

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Haas & Justice

130 SOUTH 15TH STREET

Smart Spring Millinery

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES

INCORPORATED

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Every Woman Who Does Her Own Ironing Needs Quick Catch Clips—Do You?

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTING TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E. EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

LIBRARIAN-Young woman with long experience wishes opportunity to do library work; a temporary position for the summer would be welcomed; good references. **MRS. ALICE VAN TULLY**, 15 Cedar st. Boston, 20.

LIGHT HOUSEWORK wanted. **KITTY DUBACK**, 14 Dartmouth st., Boston, 20.

MATHON, residence Worcester; first-class experience in various schools and colleges; best references; \$35 month. Mention **MR. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 45-52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. Tel. Park 4750.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY would help in household duties, care for children, etc.; good home; no consideration; no wages. **MISS MARY L. BURT**, 32 Robeson st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 20.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER (American) would like positions as general maid and second maid; willing to go anywhere; also experienced as waitresses. **MISS B. WEST**, Malden, Mass. 20.

NURSEMAID OR HOUSEWORK-Responsible colored girl wishes position. **MISS A. SCOTT**, 2 Westminister st., Roxbury, Mass. 21.

OFFICE WORK, addressing envelopes, etc.; usually 1000-1500; references. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 20.

OFFICE WORK, cashier, operate adding machine, etc.; 10-15; speaks English and French; references. **MENTION 13032**, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 20.

OFFICE WORK-Inexperienced girl (16) wants situation; references. **ANN D. COOPER**, 65 Prescott st., West Medford, Mass. 20.

READING OR SHOPPING by the hour wanted by lady of refinement. **ANNA H. BLAKE**, 110 St. Botolph st., Boston, 20.

SEAMSTRESS with many years experience in first-class dressmaking; desires steady engagements by day in families; \$1.50 day with car fares. **MISS MARTHA P. SIMMONS**, 12 Brighton, Mass. 20.

SECOND WORK, waiting or chamber work wanted by a very neat and reliable colored girl; best reference. **MISS J. COMAR**, 100 Adams st., Boston, 20.

SECOND WORK or care of child wanted by colored girl willing and obliging. **MISS ANITA WILSON**, 111 Washington st., Cambridge, Mass. 20.

SITUATION as janitor or housekeeper wanted by woman with girl (12). **MRS. J. M. HOLLEY**, 41 Newville, Mass. 20.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard and general office work; references. **MENTION 13032**, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 20.

STENOGRAPHER, 25, good experience; \$15; excellent references; mention 13032, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 20.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, high school graduate; \$15; excellent references; mention 13032, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 20.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, high school graduate; \$15; good references; mention 13032, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 20.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in stenographic shorthand; references. **MENTION 13032**, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 20.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant and billing clerk; position in Boston; experienced; willing worker; with references. **W. SMITH**, 28 Chester st., Winthrop, Mass. 20.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary desires position with opportunity for advancement; 8 years' experience; 5 years teaching; will go out of town. **W. E. DUDLEY**, 8 Royal st., Allston, Mass. 20.

STENOGRAPHER (24), 4 years' experience; willing to travel; references; salary \$15. **MISS FLORENCE HARLOW**, 220 Washington st., Boston, 20.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 18, good references; mention 11648, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 20.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR-A young woman wants switchboard position, or will train; telephone at office; references. **W. GREGSON**, 1640 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass. 20.

WANTED-By a colored woman, house cleaning by the day. **MRS. J. E. CAN**, 18 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 2247.

WANTED-A cooperative registry for the Boston Students Union desires to secure part time employment for students wishing to pursue studies; experience in tutoring, acting as companion, mother's helper, or household assistant; room and board, or reasonable compensation; apply to secretary, 51-53 St. Stephen st., Boston; Tel. B. 4367.

WANTED-Position to assist in sewing. **Address Mrs. McKinnon**, 636 Columbus av., Boston.

WANTED-By English lady; post of attendant, colonial traveling companion in America or Europe. **MISS A. F. JEFFREY**, 40 Rutland st., Boston.

WANTED-Position as governess or companion for the summer by young woman of education and refinement; university graduate; also student of experience; can begin work May 1; best references. **B. STITT**, 90 Gainsboro st., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 3821.

WANTED-By educated, cultured, experienced, middle-aged American, position as managing housekeeper or as companion; references; experienced with young people; references. **MRS. HELEN E. RUSSELL**, 2200 Fairview, Boston.

WANTED-Light work of any kind except looking after children; home nights. **MISS ELIZABETH B. HAWKINS**, 26 Hubbard st., Boston.

WANTED-In Boston 3 or 4 rooms, rent free for collecting other rents and looking after things; no janitor work; references and cash bond furnished. **MRS. A. JEFFERS**, 27 Osgood st., Springfield, Mass. 20.

WOMAN (colored) wants two days work, Mondays and Tuesdays. **MRS. A. A. SMITH**, 81 Humboldt av., Boston.

WORKING WOMAN desires position with business couple; not more than \$500; references. **MRS. KATE R. WILKINSON**, 100 Pembroke st., Boston.

YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN would like day's work washing and ironing of laundry to take home. **MRS. EMILIA KOCH**, 217 Irving av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY, 24, with 3 years' experience, would like position in office; references; salary \$10. **CORY & THOMPSON**, 100 Madison st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY (teacher) wishes employment for summer as governess, companion or any fairly light work; willing to experience. **MRS. PEARL S. SAGANOFF**, 36 Sagamore av., Winthrop, Mass.

YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN with small child wishes position as housekeeper; satisfied with low wages as child must stay with her. **MRS. A. J. AID**, 100 OFFICE, 4 Joy st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN (19) wants situation in store or lunch room or as nursemaid; no teaching experience. **MRS. H. HILLZARD**, 440 So. 54th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG WOMAN with high school and business college education, good wait and server, wants work. **MISS FRANCES E. BURTON**, 175 E. Brown st., Waltham, Mass. 20.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

GRANT-MARBLE SETTER, mason, construction. **FREDERICK SCHREYER**, 13 Railroad av., Boston, 20.

OPERATORS on sewing machines, experienced in making automobile seat covers; must have experience; steady work; wages; apply to **W. J. PETERSON**, 244 W. 40th st., New York, 20.

WANTED-Traveling registrar for music school; one of the oldest Chicago conservatories is extending its work; wants a registrar to travel and select locations for branches and the best teachers for affiliation; must be educated, know something about music and of good address. Apply by letter only (although personal interview will be necessary before an engagement is possible). **EXTENSION DEPARTMENT, SHERWOOD MUSIC SCHOOL**, 660 Old Colony bldg., Chicago, Ill. 20.

WANTED-Several colored porters and door men for retail stores. Apply Mr. O. Schnabel, THE MIRROR, 940 Sixth av., New York, 20.

COUPLE wanted on small country place 30 minutes from New York; woman for general work, man for chickens and general housework; \$25 monthly; must start permanent. **W. F. PETERS**, 335 Lake av., Chicago, Ill. 20.

DAISIES wanted to fix damages in large clothing house; steady position. Apply **H. LINSNER & CO.**, 295 Lafayette st., New York, 20.

DRESSMAKERS-R. H. Macy & Co., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced dressmakers on gowns and waists; whole experience; references necessary. Apply at office of general manager.

HAIRDRESSER who understands how to sell and adjust hair pieces; state experience, references and salary. **A. SIMONSON**, 100 Broadway, New York, 20.

HIGH SCHOOL and grammar school graduates who desire an opportunity to acquire practical experience, apply to **GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER**, 200 Broadway, New York, 20.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION wanted who would prefer home to high wages; no washing; family father and daughter; references. **MRS. R. A. KENNEL**, 111 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y. 20.

HOUSEWORK-Relieved woman who can cook and do laundry; family; references. **MRS. J. M. SICKLE**, 100 Broadway, New York, 20.

OPERATORS for sewing automobile seat covers; must have experience; steady work; wages; apply to **W. J. PETERSON**, 244 W. 40th st., New York, 20.

OPERATORS experienced on kimono covers; must have experience; steady work; wages; apply to **W. J. PETERSON**, 244 W. 40th st., New York, 20.

PARCEL WRAPPERS-R. H. Macy & Co., New York, have several vacancies; recommended girls, over 18 years of age, as parcel wrappers; excellent opportunities; secure permanent positions; advancement; good chance for beginners. Apply at office of general manager.

RELIABLE WOMAN for general housework in family of 3; no washing; must be good cook; country place; good home; references. **MRS. J. H. KING**, Elm and Adams, Morristown, N. J. 20.

WANTED for May 15, girl of neat appearance, with good references, for general housework in family of 3; no washing; private house; good pay and position for reliable party; German preferred. Apply **BERG**, 1170 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20.

WANTED-A reliable general housemaid; one who appreciates good home, congenial surroundings, in family of 2 adults, 2 children, modern flat. **MRS. A. H. RICHARDSON**, 100 Parkwood blvd., Schenectady, N. Y. 20.

WANTED-Traveling lady registrar for music school; one of the oldest Chicago conservatories is extending its work; wants a registrar to travel and select locations for branches and the best teachers for affiliation; must be educated, know something about music and of good address. Apply by letter only (although personal interview will be necessary before an engagement is possible). **EXTENSION DEPARTMENT, SHERWOOD MUSIC SCHOOL**, 660 Old Colony bldg., Chicago, Ill. 20.

WANTED-Young girl, neat and cheerful; fond of children; to teach children of 3-year-old boy. **MRS. WILLIAM NORRIS**, 600 W. 115th st., New York, 20.

WANTED-Two first-class waiters, first and second work in country; second girl to assist in care of children; good wages; salary \$10. **MRS. M. MCNEIL**, Camille, N. Y. (Near Syracuse).

WANTED-Solemnities for permanent positions; also extras. Apply **F. W. WOOL**, 220 Broadway, New York, 20.

WANTED-Experienced saleswomen for retail candy stores in New York city; capable of handling men; inside work; references. **MRS. J. H. MIRROR**, 452 Hudson st., New York, 20.

WANTED-Waitress to go to Salem, N. J.; must be experienced and well recommended. **MRS. J. H. CRAYEN**, 34 Oak st., Salem, N. J. 20.

ABLE, ACTIVE MAN, handy with tools, capable of handling men; inside work; references. **E. NEILL**, 55 Valley rd., West Orange, N. J. 20.

APPRENTICE wanted for private mill; must be able to work on a lathe; references. **M. McMEKAN**, 2682 Broadway, New York, 20.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, manufacturing lines; special or part time work preferred; best of refs.; quick; reliable; must be experienced. **WILLIAM A. LINDSAY**, 630 Eiton av., Bronx, New York, 20.

BOOKKEEPER-Middle-aged man, experienced in bookkeeping; references. **CHARLES D. RUSON**, 235 W. 137th st., New York, 20.

BOY (15), public school graduate; with private tutor; references; willing to position with opportunity for advancement. **LOUIS HEIKEN**, 218 Cherry st., New York, 20.

CARPENTER, German, all-round mechanic on alteration, repairs, steady description position. **HERMAN FERRER**, 687 E. 10th st., New York, 20.

CARPENTER would like position of travel; experienced in all his branches; a good business man; position desired in general building work. **W. J. STONER**, 23 Bond st., Passaic, N. J. 20.

CHAUFFEUR, married, at present employed, wishes position; presently employer of chauffeur; references. **ALBERT BUTLER**, 219 West 10th st., New York, 20.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position; any car; temperate, honest and best of references; 5 years with last employer. **W. J. HARRIS**, 207 W. 88th st., New York, 20.

CHAUFFEUR, single, desires position with private tutor; references; willing to travel; 5 years' experience and best references. **FRANK DOWLER**, 229 Lincoln rd., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20.

COACHMAN and useful man on gentleman's place; would care for small garden; references. **J. SWORDS**, 35 Hillside av., Wakenfield Park, Yorkers, N. Y. 20.

DOOR TENDER or watchman-Situation wanted by temperate man; 6 years' experience from last employer. **GERHARD KEMTNER**, 707 W. 11th st., New York, 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN LADY of refinement; wishes situation traveling companion; first-class references; no salary expected. **EVA LOEWITZ**, 285 St. Nicholas av., New York, 20.

GENTLEMAN, English, useful companion, good correspondent, needswoman; references; any position of trust. **MRS. J. H. YARD**, care of Mrs. Nichols, 100 Hillside av., Englewood, New Jersey, 20.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by middle-aged woman; city or country; references. **MRS. E. A. NORTON**, 111 West 119th st., New York, 20.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT will accept temporary employment to audit books, prepare statements, improve systems; modern methods; government references; reasonable wages. **HENRY D. HILDEBRAND**, 125 W. 9th st., New York, 20.

HOTEL OR CLUB MANAGER-City or resort; experienced; efficient. **J. S. CHATFIELD**, 138 East 54th st., Manhattan, New York, 20.

MAN (30), energetic, well educated, good position; experienced in editorial, public relations, advertising and general journalistic work. **G. J. LEHMAN**, 122 Lexington av., New York, 20.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER-German graduate, 2 years' experience in Diesel engine design; references; best of references; correct preferred. **E. DE BOUCHE**, 434 Norwood av., Buffalo, N. Y. 20.

OFFICE MANAGER and accountant, efficient, highly qualified to handle gas and electric companies or mercantile lines, open home. **C. H. HARTMAN**, 100 W. 11th st., New York, 20.

PLUMBER-American, 15 years' experience in all branches of plumbing; references. **SAUL TRIBIT**, 4 Hancock pl., New York, 20.

SALESMAN-Experienced, etc.-Colored man wants position; best of city references. **JOHN FLETCHER DABNEY**, 326 W. 22nd st., New York, 20.

POULTRYMAN, single, Cornell University graduate, seeks position on gentleman's estate or poultry farm; best of references. **W. J. ARNOLD**, 160 Lexington av., New York, 20.

PRINTING-Assistant pressman or feed; references; references; references. **ST. M. LUCKENBILL**, 41 Union st., Allentown, Pa. 20.

SALESMAN-Will travel; can furnish best of references as to character and ability. **J. B. BERLEIN**, 14 E. 108th st., New York, 20.

SALESMAN having had a long and valuable experience in selling would like to represent some reliable house for Philadelphia or New York; references; salary; references; correspondence solicited. **C. BARRON**, 100 W. 11th st., New York, 20.

STENOGRAPHER-Young man, commercial high school education and business experience; references; references. **GEORGE R. VEDERS**, 170 Bay 33rd st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER with lumber, railroad and banking experience; references; references. **ALFRED MARTIN**, 20 Bank st., New York, 20.

TICKET SELLER-Middle-aged, cashier, or place of trust; middle-aged, American; neat appearance, temperate and reliable. **W. J. ARNOLD**, 160 Lexington av., New York, 20.

WANTED-Position as assistant to executive in progressive firm; sales and promotion; references; references. **H. F. FLOWERS**, 600 W. 18th st., New York, 20.

WANTED-Position as manager of vaudeville or big picture theater; 10 years' experience in management; references; references. **HARRY P. DEWEY**, 144 W. 4th st., New York, 20.

WANTED-By temperate, industrious man; experience in laundry; best of references. **ROGER J. LAWLER**, 433 N. 52nd st., Philadelphia, Pa. 20.

WANTED-Position on farm; young man (22), willing, reliable, handy at everything; references. **W. J. ARNOLD**, 160 Lexington av., New York, 20.

YOUNG GERMAN COUPLE want position in country; hotel, club, etc. **MRS. WAGNER**, 100 W. 11th st., New York, 20.

YOUN

QUERIES GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

CENTRAL CHICAGO, ILL.	CENTRAL PEORIA, ILL.	CENTRAL DALLAS, TEX.	WESTERN SEATTLE, WASH. (Continued)	WESTERN PORTLAND, ORE. (Continued)	WESTERN PASADENA, CAL.	WESTERN OAKLAND, CAL.
ART-MILLER'S ART SHOP 4719 Lake Park Ave. Expert service in painting and gliding.	AUTHENTIC ORIENTAL RUGS. Art Jew- elry and Linens. Rugs renovated. SHEPARD'S ART SHOP, 509 Main St.	CLEANING AND DYEING—Out of town orders solicited. Dress suits cleaned. 50c pair up. McGUIRE CO.	INTERIOR DECORATOR, Upholstering, Wall Papers, Endpapers, etc. FREDERICK & NELSON	THE CHESTERBURY 20th and Kenney Sts. Residential Hotel, Apartments Special attention to tourists Phone 144, 145, Miss E. M. Bove	BOOKS—STATIONERY "THE WAY SHOP" 130 E. Colorado St.	A CAFETERIA serving the class of food you get at home. HOTEL CRELLIN CAFETERIA, 1007 Washington at 10th.
CHINA REPAIRING—New Baking Pro- cess, missing parts in Marble, Bronze, ivory, replaced. JEAN BOETTER, 17 Chicago, 17 No. Wabash.	BUY FOOTWEAR AT WYNDY. Quality, style, price always right. JOHN C. WYNDY CO., 319 S. Adam St.	RODGERS-MEYERS FURNITURE CO. Good Quality Home Furnishings Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of every variety. Prices most moderate.	JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND WATCHES GRAHAM & VICTOR Main 4220, 821 Second Ave.	TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES Luggage, Thermos Bottles, Fine Leather Trunk Articles, Brille Goods WILLARD CLARK & CO. 1400 Broadway, 14th St. Alder, at West Park	BOOTS AND SHOES FRED T. HUGGINS 149 East Colorado St.	BALDWIN, MRS. J.—Furnish Millinery— Correct styles and reasonable prices. 1241 San Pablo.
CLEANERS—Gowns, Rugs, Gloves, Curtains and Linens. All work done. Wm. E. Black, 6330 Madison Ave. Tel. H. P. 178.	CLARK & CO. THE STURGEON SATISFACTION 102-104 S. Adam St.	SCHUBERT PIANOS, Player Pianos and Talking Machines. McCALLAN PIANO CO., 1217 Broadway.	LADIES' TAILOR "N. J. OLSON" 403 Melborn Building Main 512	CAFETERIA—SHAYS "Serving Delicious Home-Cooked Foods Opposite Postoffice, 341 South Main St.	BUILDER and Contractor—Building, al- terations, repairs. Wm. J. STANLEY, 121 North Michigan Ave. Col. 732.	B. LIGHTING & SON Wholesale Dealers in Notions, Household Linens, etc. 530-534 Sixth St.
CORSETS—Correct Comfort, Economy. Style Front and back lace. Perfect fitting. Braces and accessories. Repairs one year free. MME. CORBINE 428-430 Republic Bldg., 200 S. State St., Chicago. Tel. Har. 5261.	DEPARTMENT STORE BLOCK & KUEHL CO. The Big White Store The retail business said to be the three largest in the state, outside Chicago. Mail orders receive prompt attention.	SPRING CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS That are Different. DREYFUSS & SON	LAUNDRY—CITY OF PARIS FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY, Tel. East 2299 Shirts Nicely Hand Laundered	SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH CAFETERIA—SHAYS "Serving Delicious Home-Cooked Foods Opposite Postoffice, 341 South Main St.	CLEANERS—Modern Cleaning Works. Dry-Steaming, Pressing, etc. Phone 402. E. LANGE, 36 Mercantile Place.	CAPPAU GOWNS Sbermag-Clay Bldg., 14th at Clay
DRESSMAKING, Suits and Gowns. MISS QUINN, 446 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago. Tel. Lincoln 2502.	FURNITURE, Rugs and Draperies of Quality. BULFINCH MARSHALL CO., Inc., 312 So. Jefferson St.	TAILORS—MEN'S REAL TAILORING. Furnish, alterations, repairs, etc. W. MENZGER, 144 South Akard St.	LAUNDRY—SUPPLY LAUNDRY CO. "Your Family Laundry" East 317, Phone Elliott 2201.	LOS ANGELES, CAL. ALFRED'S PURE ICE CREAM South 139, 818 E. 17th St. Home 2017 "Ask for it at the Fountain"	COAL, WOOD, HAY AND GRAIN— Union Feed and Fuel Co., 99 E. Union St. Phone Col. 2003. South Pasadena office, 1523 Mission St. Phone Col. 339. L. A. Home 30083.	CLEANING—DYEING—REPAIRING— JOHN F. SNOW CLEANING & DYE- ING WORKS, 47th and Grove—1535 San Pablo—412 14th St.
FIELD'S SHOP 1437 East 53rd Street Millinery—Fancy and Styling Suits	GROCERIES—P. C. BARTLETT CO. First class groceries. Phone Main 413 and 3755, 629 Main St.	FRANKLIN TAXICAB CO. TAXICAB AND AUTO LIVERY Any Tel. No. 4, 113 College St.	"LAUNDRY—NELSON'S—LAUNDRY" 724 Howell St. Phone Main 5479	ARNOLD ROSS, successor to H. Ross & Sons, trunks, bags, leather goods and specialties. 221 W. Second St.	DRY GOODS AND LADIES' READY- TO-WEAR T. W. MATHER CO., Inc.	GIRARD PIANO CO. ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR 517-519 14th St., Oakland.
FLANDERS 222 N. MICHIGAN BLVD. Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks	INSURANCE HOWES & FAHNESTOCK Hippodrome Bldg., Chicago Main 491	WESTERN DENVER, COL.	MRS. WELLMAN'S SCHOOL 16th, N. and Harrison East 6688	BANK—CITIZEN'S NATIONAL Third and Main Sts. Los Angeles Capital \$1,500,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$740,000. Resources \$14,200,000.	FLORISTS—THE ORCHID FLORISTS	GLOVES—Corsets, Hosiery, Umbrellas MOSS, HLOVE HOSIERY
FURRIER—SEALSKIN and other fur gar- ments. MAISON JORDAN and REMOD- EL. ARTHUR FELBER, 4547 Racine ave., cor. Wilson. Phone Edg. 6537.	HAIRDRESSING AND HAIR GOODS— WAKEMAN & EASTMAN, Marine Eastern, 438 E. Madison, West 6281.	CAHN-FORSTER ELECTRIC CO. Wireless goods, electric supplies, miniature lamps. Catalogs supplied. 16th, cor. Cleveland Pl.	MODISTES—Carlton Gown Co., Inc., Im- porters of Fashionable Dressing Satisfaction guaranteed. 902 Green Bldg.	BARBERS—UNION OIL BUILDING SHOP. 7th and Spring Sts., 2nd floor. Manicur- ing. WM. GROBSTEIN, Prop.	HATTERS and Furriers—Shirts to order. Specialists in evening dress accessories. George A. Clark Co., 24 E. Colorado St.	GROCERIES—SUNSET GROCERY CO. Daily delivery, Oakland and Berkeley. Phone Berkeley 6250, Oakland 567.
GIFT SHOP (KADIE)—Unusual selection novelties, hand-wrought jewelry, metal- ware, pottery and baskets. 1316 E. 4th St.	HAIRDRESSING AND HAIR GOODS— WAKEMAN & EASTMAN, Marine Eastern, 438 E. Madison, West 6281.	COAL, Coke, Wood and Charcoal for steam and domestic purposes. WM. E. RUSSELL, 1532 Welton St. Phone Main 588, 589, 597.	MOVING, packing, shipping. Fireproof warehouse. Reduced rates last and west. HENRY WELLMAN, Main 2817.	CAFETERIA—SHAYS CAFETERIA 650 South Hill Street Los Angeles	HATTERS and Furriers—Shirts to order. Specialists in evening dress accessories. George A. Clark Co., 24 E. Colorado St.	GROCERIES—HARVEST & LITZ—Good delicatessen in connection with home baking. 5308 Grove at 54th. Pled. 705.
GROCERY AND MARKET—GARNER'S 7004 N. Clark St. 513 Rogers Park Phone 511-512-513	HAIRDRESSING AND HAIR GOODS— WAKEMAN & EASTMAN, Marine Eastern, 438 E. Madison, West 6281.	DENTIST—W. C. LYONS, D.D.S. Rooms 828-829 Colorado Bldg., 15th and Stout Sts. Phone Main 2244. Hrs. 9 to 11, 2 to 4.	NU BONE CORSETS—Vegetable Silk Hosiery NU BONE CORSET SHOP Elliott 4435, 302 People's Bank Bldg.	CAFETERIA SMITH & O'BRYEN CO. Music. 610-621 S. Hill St.	JEPSON-SALISBURY CO. ELECTRIC FIXTURES EXCLUSIVELY 28 East Colorado Street	GROCERIES—ROCKIDGE GROCERY Service prompt and efficient. 5525 College ave. Tel. Piedmont 58.
GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETA- bles. ALBERT WENDT, 1835 Foster Ave. Phone Edgeward 5055.	HAIRDRESSING AND HAIR GOODS— WAKEMAN & EASTMAN, Marine Eastern, 438 E. Madison, West 6281.	DEPARTMENT STORE THE A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO., Sixteenth and Stout.	REAL ESTATE—Care of property for non-residents. Rentals. Loans. GUY ORR & CO., 404 Leary Bldg.	COAL and WOOD—ALASKA COAL CO. Emmett J. Murray, Secy. and Treas. Phone 5058, Main 7983, 800 Keller St.	LADIES' FURNISHINGS—BLACKMAN, Waists, Lingerie, Corsets and Hosie- ry. 76 N. Raymond Ave.	HUMAN HAIR GOODS—Mits. and de- tails. HAIRDRESSING AND HAIR VINS, 14th, at Washington.
GROCERIES—"Service" quality, fair price, efficient delivery. Orchard & Orchard, 1443 E. 53d St. Tel. Hyde Park 653.	HAIRDRESSING AND HAIR GOODS— WAKEMAN & EASTMAN, Marine Eastern, 438 E. Madison, West 6281.	ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, BINDERS— Mail business promptly handled. Wil- liamson-Haffner Engraving Co., 14th St.	SHOES—TURRELL SHOE CO. 803 Second Ave., the largest stock of shoes in the Northwest.	CORSETS—LA MARQUE CUSTOM COR- SETS. 729 S. Broadway, Unique Bldg. F-3081. Corsets made and built to the latest fashion. Free delivery everywhere. Corsets cleaned and repaired.	MILLINERY—HOWARTER Exclusive Millinery 222 East Colorado St. Phone Col. 544	JEWELRY—WATCHES—REPAIRING Mail orders solicited. Absolute dependability. M. J. SCHOENFELD
GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETA- bles. ALBERT WENDT, 1835 Foster Ave. Phone Edgeward 5055.	HAIRDRESSING AND HAIR GOODS— WAKEMAN & EASTMAN, Marine Eastern, 438 E. Madison, West 6281.	ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, BINDERS— Mail business promptly handled. Wil- liamson-Haffner Engraving Co., 14th St.	SOUVENIR and CURIO SHOP—An- tiquities, Baskets, Navajo Rugs, Indian Goods. 229 Union St., near postoffice.	CUSTOM BOOTMAKER CARL NELSON SHOE REPAIRING 439 So. Hill Street	MILLINERY—HOWARTER Exclusive Millinery 222 East Colorado St. Phone Col. 544	LAUNDRY—CRYSTAL LAUNDRY CO. "Quality first" work; prompt delivery. 2307 Chestnut St. Phone Oakland 1463.
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Stock Market Heavy at Close

VERY ERRATIC STOCK MARKET PRICE TREND

Break in Missouri Pacific Feature of the Trading in New York—Covering of Shorts Causes of Occasional Rallies

ALASKA GOLD HIGHER

Securities in both the New York and Boston markets displayed a strong reaction at the opening today. Shorts were forced to cover, and prices moved up quickly, some good gains having been recorded during the first few minutes of trading.

The improved Mexican situation inspired confidence and London having set the pace it did not seem difficult to establish a higher price level. Utah Copper, Pacific Mail, Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Erie were conspicuous in the advance. Guggenheim was strong. The tone was easier at the end of the first half hour.

Alaska Gold again was a strong feature in both markets, advancing to a new high record. Granby was weak on the local exchange. Other coppers generally were strong.

There was some pressure brought to bear upon the market in the late forenoon and later prices again recovered. The high valley declined weak. After opening up 1/2 at 141 it declined 2 points. Missouri Pacific also was a weak feature. It opened up 1/2 at 23 1/2 and dropped nearly 2 points before midday.

Texas Oil opened up 1/2 at 137 1/2 and advanced to 138. Central Leather was in demand. It opened up 1/2 at 35 and advanced more than a point further. Bethlehem Steel preferred opened up 1/2 at 83 1/2 and rose to 85 during the first half of the session.

On the local exchange Alaska Gold opened up 1/2 at 27 1/2, improved to 27 3/4, and then sagged off. Butte & Superior opened up 1/2 at 35 1/2, advanced to 35 3/4, and then declined under the opening price. New Haven opened unchanged at 68 1/2 and advanced well above 69. Granby opened unchanged at 82 and dropped 2 points.

Shortly after midday Missouri Pacific broke to 10. Denver and Texas & Pacific also were weak.

The tone was weak in the late trading. Missouri Pacific needed further. No satisfactory reason was forthcoming as to why this stock should decline so precipitately. Lehigh Valley also declined further. Texas Oil advanced and then receded. Mexican Petroleum was weak. The market leaders all sagged off.

CHICAGO STOCKS

(Reported by Hayden, Stone & Co.)

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Can.	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Oil	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Chicago City Ry.	170	171	169	170
Commonwealth Edison	135	136	134	135
Chicago Title & Trust	214	215	213	214
Chicago Union Carbide	153	154	152	153
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	55	56	54	55
Chicago Ry. No. 1	90	91	89	90
do No. 2	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
do No. 3	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 3/4
do No. 4	20	21	19	20
Illinois Brick	62 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Diamond Match	85	86	84	85
Chicago Elev.	20	21	19	20
do pf.	65	66	64	65
National Carbon	109 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
do pf.	112	113	111	112
Quaker Oats	240	241	239	240
Am. Ship Building	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
do pf.	85	86	84	85
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	180 1/2	181 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Philadelphia—American Railways

37, Cambria Steel 4 1/2, Electric Storage Battery 50 1/2, General Asphalt pf. 7 1/2, Lehigh Nav. tr. 80, Lehigh Valley 60 1/2-1 1/2, Pennsylvania Steel pf. 65, Philadelphia Company 40 1/2, Philadelphia Electric Company pf. 40, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 1 1/2, Philadelphia Traction 80 1/2, Union Trust 42 1/2, United Gas Improvement 83 1/2.

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO.

CHICAGO—It is reported Montgomery, Ward & Co.'s sales this year increased nearly 10 per cent.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Saturday fair and warmer; moderate easterly to southerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight; Saturday fair and warmer; moderate north to northeast winds.

A disturbance of considerable energy developing in the middle West and central in Kansas and Nebraska is attended by warmer and unsettled weather, generally without precipitation. The eastern storm low moved rapidly to the vicinity of New England. Clear to partly cloudy weather followed. Clear to partly cloudy weather followed. Clear to partly cloudy weather followed.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
At Boston, 43°; 12 noon, 35°.

IN OTHER CITIES

City	Temp.
Albany	38
Buffalo	38
Chicago	36
Pittsburgh	40
Portland	40
San Francisco	54
St. Louis	60
Washington	45

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:01; high water, 4:36 a.m.; 5:22 p.m.
Length of day, 12:27.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Al-Chal. Mf. Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Al-Chal. Mf. Co. pf.	43	43	42 1/2	43 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Amalgamated	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Am. Can.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Can. pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2
Am. Car. Fy.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. Cities pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	41	41	41	41
Am. H. & L. pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am. Loco.	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Loco. pf.	99	99	99	99
Am. Smelting	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Am. Sugar pf.	110	110	110	110
Am. Tel. & Tel.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Anaconda	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Atchafalaya	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	100	101 1/2
Baldwin Loco.	108	108	108	108
Baldwin Loco. pf.	108	108	108	108
Beth Steel	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	83 1/2	85	83 1/2	84 1/2
B. F. Goodrich	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.	91	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Brook Union	126	126	126	126
Cal. Petroleum	24 1/2	24 1/2	23	23
Cal. Petroleum pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	62	62
Cal. Petroleum pf.	200 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
Cent. Leather	35	36 1/2	34 1/2	35
Ches. & Ohio	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Chino Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
C. M. & St. Paul	99	99	97 1/2	98 1/2
Chi. & N. West pf.	32	32	32	32
Chi. & N. West	131 1/2	132	131 1/2	132
Col. Fuel	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
Col. Fuel	130	130	130	130 1/2
Corn Products	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Corn Products pf.	63	63	63	63
Del. & Hudson	150	150	150	150
Denver	123 1/2	123 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Denver pf.	22	22	19 1/2	19 1/2
Erie	29	29	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	45	45	44	44
Erie 2nd pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Gen. Electric	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Gen. Motor	82	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Gen. Motor pf.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Gt. Nor. Ore.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gt. Nor. Ore. pf.	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Gug. Ex. Co.	53 1/2	54	53	53
Harv. of N. J.	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Inspiration	17 1/2	17 1/2	17	17
Inter. Marine	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Inter. Met. pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter. Met. pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Inter. Paper pf.	35	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Iowa Cent. pf.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Kan. City So.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Lehigh Valley	141	141	141	141
Louis. & Nash.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Mex. Petrol.	65	65 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Mex. Petrol. pf.	76	76	76	76
Miami	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mon. Power Co.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Mon. Power Corp.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Mo. Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Nat. Biscuit	130	130	130	130
Nevada Cons.	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
N. Y. C. & H.	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
N. Y. C. & H.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
N. Y. C. & H.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
N. Y. C. & H.	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
O. & W.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
Pac. Mail	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Penn.	110	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pullman Co.	156	156	155 1/2	155 1/2
Press Steel Co.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42
Ray Con.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
Reading	163 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Rep. I. & S.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Rep. I. & S. pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83	83
Rock Island	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Rock Island pf.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	5
Rumely	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
S. E. Steel	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Seaboard A. L.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Seab. A. L. pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54
Sears-Roe pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Sloss-Shef.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
So. Pac.	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
So. Pac. pf.	100	100	100	100
So. Ry.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
So. Ry. pf.	80	80	80	80
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Studebaker	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Studebaker pf.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Tenn. Cop.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Texas Co.	137 1/2	141	137 1/2	138
Texas Cop.	144 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Third Av.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
U. Bag & P.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
U. Bag & P. pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Union Pac.	155 1/2	155 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Union Pac. pf.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
U. Ry. Inv. pf.	17	17	17	17
U. Ry. Inv. pf.	43	44	43	43 1/2
US Rubber	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
U. S. Steel	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109
Utah Cop.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Va. Car. Chem.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Wabash pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
W. Maryland	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
West Union	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
W. E. & M.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
W. L. E.	4	4	4	4

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Reassuring News Regarding the Mexican Situation Gives Better Tone to the Trading—Americans Show Some Improvement

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LONDON MARKET PRICES FIRM ON LIGHT BUSINESS

Reassuring News Regarding the Mexican Situation Gives Better Tone to the Trading—Americans Show Some Improvement

CONSOLS ARE HARDER

LONDON—Markets were quiet at the close and firmer on continental buying.

The improved Mexican situation inspired confidence and London having set the pace it did not seem difficult to establish a higher price level. Utah Copper, Pacific Mail, Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Erie were conspicuous in the advance. Guggenheim was strong. The tone was easier at the end of the first half hour.

Alaska Gold again was a strong feature in both markets, advancing to a new high record. Granby was weak on the local exchange. Other coppers generally were strong.

There was some pressure brought to bear upon the market in the late forenoon and later prices again recovered. The high valley declined weak. After opening up 1/2 at 141 it declined 2 points. Missouri Pacific also was a weak feature. It opened up 1/2 at 23 1/2 and dropped nearly 2 points before midday.

Texas Oil opened up 1/2 at 137 1/2 and advanced to 138. Central Leather was in demand. It opened up 1/2 at 35 and advanced more than a point further. Bethlehem Steel preferred opened up 1/2 at 83 1/2 and rose to 85 during the first half of the session.

On the local exchange Alaska Gold opened up 1/2 at 27 1/2, improved to 27 3/4, and then sagged off. Butte & Superior opened up 1/2 at 35 1/2, advanced to 35 3/4, and then declined under the opening price. New Haven opened unchanged at 68 1/2 and advanced well above 69. Granby opened unchanged at 82 and dropped 2 points.

Shortly after midday Missouri Pacific broke to 10. Denver and Texas & Pacific also were weak.

The tone was weak in the late trading. Missouri Pacific needed further. No satisfactory reason was forthcoming as to why this stock should decline so precipitately. Lehigh Valley also declined further. Texas Oil advanced and then receded. Mexican Petroleum was weak. The market leaders all sagged off.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Other Markets

CHICAGO, April 16—Bttr stdy; ex 1/2; ex frats 23%; pkg stk 16. Eggs 17; frats 17 to 1/2; ordinary frats 16 1/2; stg pkg 18 1/2 to 3/4; receipts 5552.

**WEST END STREET
RAILWAY BONDS**

The West End Street Railway Company has sold to Estabrook & Co. \$539,000 out of the \$600,000 30-year 5 per cent bonds authorized this week by the Massachusetts public service commis-

News of Finance, Railroads and Trade

ST. PAUL'S ELECTRIFICATION WATCHED WITH KEEN INTEREST

Engineers Estimate Company Will Save From Twenty-Five to Thirty Per Cent in Operating Costs—Important Saving in Wages Expected

CHICAGO—Work on the electrification of its mountain system has been started by the St. Paul Railway Company. It is announced that electric trains will be in operation to Three Forks by January.

NEW YORK—St. Paul's electrification across Montana is the biggest job, and in fact the only one of its kind, ever undertaken. Railroad men the country over, and especially those in the East, are more than ordinarily interested in the project, and various predictions as to the success of the contract have been expressed. The practical economy of the change in motive power has been questioned, but economy is the one thing that decided St. Paul directors in sanctioning the venture.

The company engineers, after painstaking estimates, predict that electrification will save from 25 per cent to 30 per cent in operating costs and they qualify their statements with the addendum that the figures are conservative.

Electrification of railroads, as the East knows, is largely confined to passenger service within a short radius from terminals. St. Paul will take, with electric engines, the heaviest freight trains over three bulky mountain ranges—Belt, Bitter Root and Rockies, with a maximum grade 2 per cent westbound and 1.6 per cent eastbound. The problem is mainly with freight, as passenger traffic across Montana is of small volume.

What introduction of electrically-driven locomotives will save in dollars and cents has not been figured, but that the estimate of saving is based on sound foundation is not difficult to see. In the first place, replacement of locomotives will do away with the hauling of coal, which means the release of a goodly number of coal cars for revenue service. Coal storage yards will be unnecessary. Water tanks will not be needed, and immediate division points abolished. At present a freight division is 100 miles long, and it is figured that an electric locomotive should cover two of these without change. The coal St. Paul is forced to use on the Montana lines is of very inferior quality and water used in the locomotives is bad. Engines failures, with consequent delay in train schedules and repair bills, are too numerous to be lightly regarded. The electric locomotive is expected to relegate that annoyance and loss to history and to custom. Cost of maintenance per locomotive is less with electric motive power, as eastern roads have found. All these features mean economy of a substantial kind.

St. Paul expects the electric engines to do more work than the steam. It is planned to have the new locomotives capable of hauling a gross train load of 2,500 tons on a 1 per cent grade at a uniform speed of 15 to 20 miles an hour. The steam locomotives now in use on the Montana division haul 1,650 tons at a speed of from 8 to 10 miles an hour, and this rate is not uniform. This spells increased efficiency and more economy.

Electric engines mean uniform speed. There is no waste energy as in the steam locomotive. A feature of the St. Paul equipment will be electric braking on the down grades, which by reversing the motors will not only save power, but

also generate it for the use of trains ascending grades.

When the entire 440 miles of line are electrified, it is estimated that with normal traffic about 60 electric locomotives will be needed, as against 82 steam locomotives. An electric engine, of the size that St. Paul will use, costs about four times as much as the average steam locomotive.

An important saving will be in wages. At present delay due to trains running behind schedule time means heavy overtime pay for train crews. The electric engine is expected to stick close to its schedule. When it is known that 25 per cent of total payroll is overtime, the importance of cutting this item down may be realized.

St. Paul will get its electric power from Montana Power Company under a 99-year contract, paying 0.536 cents per kilowatt. This rate may be contrasted with charges of from 10 to 11 cents for domestic uses in many cities. Water power generates all the electricity St. Paul will use. No less than seven plants of Montana Power Company will serve the road, practically abolishing the possibility of a breakdown crippling train operation. In addition to the seven plants, the largest of which is situated at Great Falls and the others at other points on the Missouri river and its tributaries, Montana Power Company has a big storage reservoir, which can be utilized in an emergency.

In the contract there is a provision for a certain maximum amount of power, but the time when the St. Paul may be expected to want more than that maximum is beyond the present generation. But if that need does ever arise, the company has great deposits of lignite coal along its lines, with which it could produce electric power at a comparatively low cost.

Overhead wires strung along wooden poles will transmit power. The poles will be cut from St. Paul's own timber lands. It is estimated that from 5000 to 6000 tons of copper will be necessary for the installation, or at the rate of from 11 1/2 to 13 1/2 tons per mile.

Work has been started on the first piece of electrification and the line from Deer Lodge to Three Forks, across the Rockies, 113 miles, should be completed by the end of the current calendar year. Sixteen electric engines will be used on this division. The entire job should be finished by Jan. 1, 1918. It will cost about \$8,000,000. The Amalgamated road, the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific, which carries ore from mines to smelters, has been electrified and operating costs have already been reduced by about a third.

It is stated that Northern Pacific is surveying water power sites in Montana, although the company has expressed no intention of doing any work along those lines. Great Northern has electric motive power in its tunnel through the Cascade mountains. The company owns enormous water power rights on Lake Chelan in Washington, and has been credited with the intention of electrifying its line from Spokane west to the coast, 339 miles. Every northwestern road is watching the St. Paul job with the keenest of interest.

BOSTON IS BIG CANDY CENTER OF THE WORLD

One Hundred Million Pounds a Year Manufactured by Thirty Concerns in Greater City—Many Millions Invested

PROFITABLE INDUSTRY

The 30-odd candy manufacturing concerns in greater Boston, representing an investment of approximately \$10,000,000, are now turning out over 100,000,000 pounds of candy per annum, making this city the leading candy producing center of the world.

There is a dime of local capital invested for each pound of candy produced, figured on the annual output, the largest 10 companies, with capital outstanding and estimated production, being as follows:

	Cap. out.	Est. prod.
N. E. Confectionery Co.	\$1,250,000	32,000,000
Walter M. Lowrey Co.	1,000,000	15,000,000
W. F. Schraft & Sons	425,000	10,000,000
George C. Cline	175,000	6,000,000
Boston Confectionery Co.	200,000	5,000,000
United Candy	125,000	5,000,000
H. B. Roberts Co.	900,000	3,750,000
H. D. Foss & Co.	450,000	2,800,000
C. A. Briggs Co.	95,000	2,500,000
Package Confectionery	1,475,000	2,000,000

Total.....\$6,575,000 \$3,000,000

The largest individual fortune made in the local candy trade was probably accumulated by W. F. Schraft, who started business on Portland street 20 years ago with an investment of a few hundred dollars and built up a business of 10,000,000 pounds annually. Practically all the shares of W. F. Schraft & Sons are owned by the Schraft family and were valued by the Massachusetts tax commissioner for taxation purposes last year at \$170 a share, an advance of \$50 a share over previous year.

A comparison of the balance sheets of the Schraft corporation for 1912 and 1908, which follows, shows that after the payment of substantial dividends, profits accumulated to increase the surplus by \$352,000, or from \$8954 to \$361,956:

	1912	1908	Increase
ASSETS			
Cash & fr.	\$304,430	\$270,526	\$33,904
Stk. in proc.	189,808	130,465	59,343
Cash & divs.	376,332	118,828	257,504
Good-will	—	1,178	—
Totals	\$867,171	\$521,299	\$345,872
LIABILITIES			
Capital st.	\$425,000	\$425,000	—
Accts. payb.	212	1,260	1,048
Flourish debt	30,000	58,083	28,083
Surplus	392,169	9,954	382,215
Totals	\$867,171	\$521,299	\$345,872

*Decrease.

REDUCTION IN CRUDE OIL PRICE

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Crude oil cut 5 cents a barrel to 85 cents makes a reduction of 20 cents within 10 days.

At 85 cents, mid-continent crude oil is only 2 cents above price quoted at beginning of 1913. At beginning of 1912, mid-continent oil sold at 53 cents per barrel and in 1911 at 42 cents.

OIL CITY, Pa.—Since announcements of crude oil price reductions in various fields, there has been considerable rumor here in regard to a cut in Pennsylvania crude from present level of \$2.50 per barrel.

Pennsylvania crude has held at \$2.50 since early February, 1913, after having been moved up rapidly from \$2.05 at beginning of 1913. In January, 1912, the high grade Pennsylvania crude sold at \$1.40.

SHAREHOLDERS RESPOND WELL

The security holders of Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic have responded in a most gratifying manner to the terms of subscription for re-organization of this property. It is understood that 96 per cent of the security holders have subscribed to new securities as provided for under the plan. This includes holders of the joint notes as well as the owners of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic first mortgage bonds and the bonds of the terminal properties.

The date within which security holders may subscribe has been extended to Saturday, April 18, in order to give fuller opportunity for all desiring to do so to participate in the reorganization.

CHINO COPPER ANNUAL REPORT

Report of Chino Copper Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1913, shows net earnings of \$3,294,034, or \$3.75 per share, compared with \$2,176,904, or \$2.80 per share in previous year. There were produced 50,511,661 pounds of copper at a cost of 8.49 cents a pound in 1913; 1912 production was 27,776,088 pounds and cost 7.60 cents.

REICHSBANK STATEMENT

BERLIN—Following are the principal items in this week's return of the Reichsbank (marks):

	1913	1912
Cash	1,627,300,000	45,400,000
Loans	83,200,000	12,100,000
Discounts	929,600,000	197,700,000
Treasury bills	267,000,000	26,400,000
Notes in circulation	2,071,000,000	1,800,000,000
Deposits	911,000,000	18,500,000
Gold	1,310,000,000	38,000,000

*Decrease

TELEPHONE NOTE SALE HAS BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL

The \$30,000,000 two-year 5 per cent notes of various subsidiaries of American Telephone & Telegraph Company have been very largely sold. It is understood that considerably more than 50 per cent of the issues has been distributed among purchasers. The bulk of the notes will go to other centers than Boston or New York. The selling price is 99 1/2, or a 5 1/2 per cent income basis.

The notes are endorsed by the American Telephone Company, so that this transaction is in this respect similar to the financing of last October, when four subsidiaries sold \$10,000,000 six months' notes. What the American Telephone Company has done has been to sell notes which it holds from its subsidiaries representing advances made to them and not previously financed through sale of subsidiary securities.

When the notes mature the American Telephone Company can, therefore, either pay them off with its own securities, leaving its advances made to its subsidiaries unfinanced, or the operating companies can sell their own stock and bonds.

The syndicate which is selling notes is composed of most of the members of the former syndicate which underwrote Telephone convertibles. It includes J. P. Morgan, Kuhn Loeb and Baring Brothers, besides Kidder, Peabody & Co. in Boston.

Some people have remarked that it seemed strange that there should be Telephone financing at this time in view of President Vail's statement that there would be no financing until 1916. What Mr. Vail said at the annual meeting of the first of this month was: "Arrangements have been made by some of our associated companies to finance themselves for the immediate future and to repay some of the money advanced to them by this company to such an extent that it is not expected that it will be necessary for this company to issue stock or any new securities at least before the first half of 1916."

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, April 17)

Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—C. W. Straus of Baltimore
Barnes House, Adams
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears Roebuck & Co.
Chicago—Phil Karl and H. Masser of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex
Cincinnati—C. G. Voss of U. S. Kansas City—J. S. Coleman of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex
Cincinnati—M. D. Arnold of Arnold Hene-
St. Louis—W. G. Brunwick
Nashville—Byrd Murray of Murray, Di-
brell Shoe Co.; Brunswick
New York—Fred Koch of Standard Mail Order Co.; Essex
Norfolk, Va.—Max Pincus of Pincus Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—C. G. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—T. G. Sautters of W. H. Chaddock Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—E. A. Tobey of Kaufman & Roanoke, Va.—Lee Brand of Roanoke Shoe Co.; Capley Plaza
San Juan, P. R.—Joquin Saul; U. S.
Savannah—D. J. Rosenheim of Rosenheim Shoe Co.; L. Cox
St. Louis—Wm. Levy; U. S.
Pittsburgh—L. Krieger; U. S.
St. Louis—E. Leonard and George W. Jewell of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Tour-
St. Paul—J. E. Rounds of Foot, Schuit & Co.; Parker
Toledo—Ralph Ainsworth and W. T. Bailey of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Brewster
Utica—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$6.50 @ 7 bbl, 85¢ @ 56 bag; pastry, \$6 bbl, 80¢ bag.
Butter—Print, 33¢; tub, 32¢; 5-lb box, \$1.60; 10-lb tub, \$3.20.
Eggs—Western first, 28¢ @ 32¢ (according to size); fresh-laid, Maine and New Hampshire, 30¢; fancy brown, 35¢.
Beans—York state pea, 10¢ qt, 75¢ pk; California, 15¢ qt, 115¢ pk; yellow eye, 12¢ qt, 90¢ pk; kidney, 13¢ qt, 95¢ pk.
Sugar—Granulated, 4 1/2¢ @ 5¢ lb.
Apples—No. 1 Baldwin, 80¢ pk; fancy western eating apples, 35¢ @ 50¢ doz.
Strawberries—Florida, 40¢ box.
Oranges—California, 25¢ @ 50¢ doz; Florida, 30¢ @ 60¢ doz.
Rolled oats—4¢ lb, 10 lbs for 35¢.
Oatmeal—4 1/2¢ lb, 10 lbs for 40¢.
Cheese—New York full cream, 24¢ lb; Young America, 25¢ lb.
Potatoes—Maine, 30¢ pk; fancy selected, 35¢ pk.
Onions—Native, 5¢ lb.
Squash—Native, 5¢ lb.
Asparagus—California, large jumbo bunches, 35¢ @ 45¢; small size bunches, 20¢.
Celery—California, 17¢ bunch.
Tomatoes (ripe)—Southern, 20¢ @ 25¢ lb; hot-house, 50¢ lb.

Tar and Pitch—Kiln burned tar was again offered at 87¢ per barrel, while retort sold at \$7.50 @ 8 per barrel nominally. Pitch was in light demand on the basis \$3.75 for coal tar and \$4.25 for pine pitch.

SAVANNAH—Thursday's market: Spirits firm at 43 1/4 @ 43 1/2; sales 340, receipts 519, exports 117, stock 10,246. Rosin firm. Sales 1558, receipts 673, exports 6542, stock 94,879. Prices: WW, \$3.75; WG, \$5.75; N, \$5.30; M, \$4.50; K, \$4.15; L, \$4.10; H, \$4.10; G, \$3.95; 3.97 1/2; F, \$3.95; E, \$3.85; D, \$3.85; B, \$3.75.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL
CHICAGO—N. K. Fairbank Company of Illinois, a subsidiary of American Cotton Oil Company, has reduced stock from \$30,000,000 to \$10,000. Assets will be transferred to a New Jersey company recently organized for that purpose. Change is merely technical.

ANALYSIS OF MOVEMENT IN SECURITIES

Theory of Expert That Stock Market Has Three Simultaneous Movements and That the Price Trend Is Still Downward

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

NEW YORK—For 70 trading days previous to April 14 the average price of 12 industrial stocks did not go above 84, or below 81. For 40 days before that date the average of 20 active railroads never went above 106, or below 103. They simultaneously broke through the "line" on the lower side, on April 14.

On all previous experience, according to some of the market experts, the indication is so bullish as to point to a resumption of the primary bear market which set in early in October, 1912. Both averages, in fact, made in "line," and the fact that they broke through indicates exceptional support for distribution of stock to a point where the market became so full that it could carry no more; and, like the humidity in the atmosphere, precipitation had to follow.

It may be explained again that the "theory" of Charles H. Dow, confirmed by many years of observation, was that the market has three simultaneous movements. The first is the great primary movement lasting a year or more. The second is the occasional rally in a bear market, or break in a bull market. The third represents daily fluctuations, which for present purposes of discussion may be discarded.

There were two well-defined secondary bull swings in the main bear market now apparently in operation. The industrials from end of September, 1912, when they sold at 94.15, declined to 72.11 in following June. The railroads in that time sold down from 124.35 to 100.50. The secondary bull swing then carried them up to 83.43 and 109.17 respectively. On resumption of the bear market, in September of last year, the decline extended to 75.27 and 101.87. The second upward swing at beginning of this year carried the industrials to 83.43 and the railroad stocks to 102.26.

At these figures it was an open question whether the primary movement had changed. The recent decline indicates that it had not, unless the averages falsify themselves for the first time in like conditions. They are frequently misleading where one group breaks through the line and the other does not. When, however, the movement is simultaneous there is a uniform body of experience to indicate the market trend.

Opinions would vary as to the probable extent of the bear movement before a radical change takes place. It would be in line with previous movements if something under the low of June, 1913, were established in the coming summer.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Price of woolen serges has been advanced 5 to 10 cents a yard by American mills, in sympathy with higher prices for wool.

One shipment from the Cobalt camp for March were less than in either of the two previous months, totaling 2,708,070 pounds from 16 mines.
Henry C. Frick, sailing on Imperator, Wednesday, said he looked for revival of business soon and Democratic administration had not harmed business corn will go into effect May on New York Central lines, including West Shore, and Boston & Albany.

A banker representing many members of the Berlin bureau applied Thursday to listing committee to exclude any further listings of Canadian-Pacific stock because prospectus issued by company in March for \$600,000 of new stock contained no mention of case pending for reduction of western freight.
St. Paul directors at special meeting Thursday discussed plans for sale of \$300,000,000 general mortgage bonds. President A. J. Earling says: "Business is not good in the West. The depression appears to be in the mercantile and manufacturing trades. The lumber situation is also unfavorable. The tonnage from these sources shows considerable falling off from a year ago."

New Demands for capital in London market which were delayed over Easter holidays have not yet been announced. It understood that several large colonial issues have been underwritten and are awaiting a favorable moment for formal announcement. Paris position is still unfavorable. French merchants are complaining of the scarcity of gold coin and Bank of France has again begun a settled policy of paying out silver. Reports are current in Paris of negotiations by Bank of France for a renewal of gold shipments from New York.

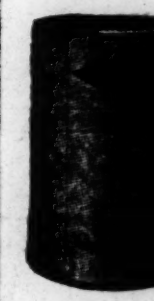
INTERBOROUGH HAS PLAN TO REFUND NOTES

NEW YORK—Interborough-Metropolitan is working on a plan for funding of all its outstanding notes before July 1. Tentative plans provide for issue of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 5 per cent notes with about a 10-year maturity.

On June 22, \$1,500,000 6 per cent notes and on July 1, \$2,000,000 6 per cent notes fall due. It is likely that \$1,500,000, maturing June 22, will be paid off and the July 1 obligations refunded.

The \$4,000,000 5-year 6 per cent notes which mature July 1, 1915, will be included in the funding. At present the company has outstanding \$7,500,000.

Until company's notes have all been funded there will be no chance of any dividend disbursement upon Interborough-Metropolitan preferred stock as an agreement exists whereby such action will not be taken under any consideration before notes are refunded.



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MORE ECONOMICAL TRAFFIC MOVEMENT ON NEW HAVEN

Some Comfort for Stockholders in Expectation That Company Will Have a Surplus After Charges at Close of Fiscal Year—Big Problem Ahead

NEW YORK—New Haven stockholders should find some comfort in Chairman Elliott's statement that New Haven will have a surplus after charges at close of the fiscal year.

At close of two thirds of the year, deficit after charges was \$625,000. This left out of consideration certain "other income" and charges payable in June. Chairman Elliott says that, so far as can be estimated, total income deductions for the year will amount to \$21,620,502, an increase of \$2,162,100, half of which was due to interest on short-term notes and one third of which was due to passing of Boston & Maine dividend.

Income from other sources, with due allowance for probable omission of Ontario & Western's 2 per cent dividend, from which New Haven received \$583,464 in 1913, and for reduction in interest receipts owing to smaller bank balances as well as for a smaller return from the Rhode Island Company, is not expected to exceed \$7,100,000.

Operating income, therefore, to provide even a small surplus must exceed \$14,500,000. At the end of February net after taxes amounted to \$9,863,147. In March, April, May and June at least \$4,640,000 must be earned to enable a surplus.

In those four months a year ago \$4,728,190 net after taxes was earned, and the hope is that the road will do as well this year in that period.

Should any improvement in net after

taxes be obtained, curtailed train movements will be the secret. Traffic was more economically moved in March than in any month since Howard Elliott and James H. Hustis reached the New Haven.

The biggest problem before directors is that of arranging to finance the \$46,550,000 notes, interest and discounts that mature May 18, and additional notes maturing prior to July 26, 1914, in excess of \$7,000,000. It is understood that the finance committee has made tentative arrangements for this financing but that nothing will be concluded until subsequent to special stockholders' meeting April 21.

The stockholders' meeting is exciting a great deal of interest in New England. The knowledge that hearty opposition exists to some clauses of the proposed agreement with the department of justice will lead to a large attendance. Connecticut stockholders particularly regard with disfavor the proposition to separate Connecticut trolley lines from the New Haven. The railroad has done effective work in upbuilding those lines and further improvement could have been expected.

A New Haven stockholders' meeting is like an old-fashioned town meeting, and every shareholder who wishes will have an opportunity to take the floor. The proposed agreement with the department of justice will doubtless be thoroughly threshed out.

LACKAWANNA COAL CO. REPORTS FOR FISCAL YEAR

NEW YORK—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1913	Decrease
Coal sales	\$28,376,486	\$1,022,422
Exp. and taxes	35,577,772	451,049
Prof. fr. oper.	1,769,714	372,722
Other income	298,067	24,929
Total inc.	\$2,066,781	347,322
Dividends	1,977,290	218,146
Surplus	119,571	1,985,263
Pre surplus	4,498,383	1,985,263
Profit & loss sur.	4,617,953	119,571

*Increase. \$4,617,953, or 31.08 per cent, compared with 40-1-10 in previous year.

NEGOTIATED NO LOANS IN NEW YORK BOND SALE

NEW YORK—In drawing the checks on National City Bank and Chase National Bank, each for \$23,325,034, by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co., respectively, in payment for the city bonds, these two houses negotiated no loans at the banks to make the payments. Against the checks, which were certified, the banks were fully protected by funds previously deposited by the two houses.

In a transaction of this nature, a house bidding for a large amount of bonds has already arranged for the placing of a good portion of the issue elsewhere. On being advised of its allotment it immediately calls upon the other firm or firms for payment of their share, whose checks are forthwith deposited, against which the successful bidder is able to make full payment to the city.

In the payment of a municipal offering like this, the large banking houses are invariably quickly covered by subsequent transactions. The commitments usually only extend to the houses with comparatively small lines, who expect to dispose of the bonds directly to the public. The real extent of public interest in this sale is indicated in the fact that total applications were \$193,187,000. This is the identical syndicate which took the \$51,000,000 4 1/2 per cent New York state bonds in January at 106.07, and quickly resold the bonds at 107 1/4. Instead of a profit of over a point, however, sale of all the city bonds at the issue price will net the bankers only two thirds of a point, before deduction of expenses. The New York state bonds have since advanced to 109 1/4.

New York city issues undoubtedly have one of the quickest markets of any bonds. At the moment it is next to impossible to satisfy the demand for municipals and, consequently, the syndicate is looking forward with confidence to a quick disposal. Naturally the biggest demand for the new bonds will come from New York state, but already a substantial part has been placed around Boston.

GERMAN CROPS AND SECURITIES

BERLIN—Value of all securities dealt in on Berlin stock exchange is estimated at \$27,000,000,000, a decrease during 1913 of \$6,000,000,000. New issues were added to the list in 1913 of value of \$750,000,000.

Report of Deutsche Bank estimates value of German crops in 1913 at \$3,300,000,000.

BACK BAY BRANCH

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ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Leading Events in Athletics

GOULD AND HUHN BEAT SANDS AND WHITNEY TODAY

National Doubles Court Tennis Champions Capture Their Match in the Semi-Final Round From New Yorkers

SPLENDID CONTEST

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn of Philadelphia, the present title holders, won their way to the final round of the national amateur court-tennis championship tournament of 1914 on the courts of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club this afternoon when they defeated C. E. Sands and Payne Whitney of New York in the semi-final round, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1.

It was a splendid match to watch, and while the favorites won they were forced to play their best game at times in order to keep from being eliminated. All four are veteran players, and the spectators were liberal in their applause of the brilliant shots.

The feature of the match was the playing of uhn. Gould showed his characteristic form but did not appear to be inclined to exert himself and let his partner do most of the work which the latter did brilliantly.

Sands was decidedly off form during the match, especially toward the last of it. Whitney played strong tennis, but was no match for his two opponents. There were no less than nine duce games in the match. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Gould and Huhn, 5-0 3-4 4-4 4-4 3-4 6
Sands and Whitney, 5-3 4-5 5-1 1-2 1-2 2-7

SECOND SET
Gould and Huhn, 4-4 2-3 4-3 5-4 3-8 6
Sands and Whitney, 6-1 2-5 4-2 3-3 1-2 2-8

THIRD SET
Gould and Huhn, 4-4 5-3 4-4 4-2 6-6
Sands and Whitney, 1-1 3-6 2-2 1-6 1-1

SEMI-FINALS
Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia, defeated C. E. Sands and Payne Whitney, New York, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1.

NOTED ATHLETES ENTER MARATHON

Entries for the annual Marathon run of the Boston Athletic Association are still coming in to Manager George V. Brown, and from present indications it is safe to say that the list will be considerably larger this year than formerly.

A number of noted runners added their names Thursday for the long race Monday, between Ashland and Boston.

Among the latest entries are S. A. Mellor of Yonkers, N. Y., who won the Marathon in 1902; John C. Karlson, Lloyd Peterson and Fritz Carlson of Minneapolis, the latter winner of the race last year; W. F. Londregan of Worcester and B. Ryan of the Dorchester Club. The total number of entries received to date is 79.

COLONIALS SET DATES FOR GAMES

PROVIDENCE—At a meeting of the Colonial league, held at the Crown hotel Thursday, the opening games were fixed as follows: Friday, May 15, Taunton at New Bedford, Woonsocket at Fall River, Pawtucket at Brockton; May 16, New Bedford at Taunton, Fall River at Woonsocket, Brockton at Pawtucket.

May 30 there will be morning and afternoon games with Pawtucket, Taunton and New Bedford taking the morning games, as follows: Morning, Woonsocket at Pawtucket, Brockton at Taunton, Fall River at New Bedford. The afternoon games will be the same teams playing in the other three towns.

BROOKLYN CLUB HAS GREAT MAST

BROOKLYN—Washington park, the home of the Brooklyn Federal league club, will be famous for its flagpole, which was at one time the mainmast of the cup defender Reliance. It has been announced by Treasurer Walter S. Ward that he has purchased the pole.

The mast is 204 feet high, is made of nickel steel and was purchased from Captain Miller of Brooklyn, the captain who was in command of the Reliance when she won the championship race in 1904.

HARVARD FENCERS REWARDED

The following Harvard fencers have been awarded the fencing insignia for the first time: C. T. Vaughn '15, A. B. de Kan '16, R. S. Nichols '16. The men who have already won the insignia are Capt. F. S. Damon '14, J. A. Aylen '15, R. von Nordhoff '15 and T. J. Putnam '16.

PRESIDENT'S CUP DESIGNED

WASHINGTON—A design for an international trophy cup to be given as a prize in a yacht race at the Panama-Pacific exposition, has been received for approval by President Wilson. The trophy will be known as the President's cup.

BEVAN TO COACH AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass.—J. Bevan, a professional in the employ of the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I., has been chosen as coach for the 1914 tennis team of Amherst College. Bevan will arrive soon to take charge of the squad.

PICKUPS

Five more double-headers were piled up yesterday.

It is expected that outfielder Leibold will rejoin the Cleveland team within a week.

Captain Wagner came into evidence yesterday, figuring prominently in the winning runs his team scored.

Catcher Gowdy of the Boston Nationals has signed a contract for four years and Pitcher Perdue has signed for two years.

The Federal league clubs are evidently having some good attendance at their opening games and it will be interesting to see how they hold up as the season progresses.

The Chicago and Cleveland clubs are the only American league teams that have kept up with their schedule and the St. Louis and Pittsburgh clubs the only ones in the National.

Manager Mack of the Athletics says his team will have to work hard in order to win the American league pennant this year. He says the team will have to depend on the young pitchers until late in the season. He has released George Brickley, the outfielder.

WASHINGTON TO ENTER AN EIGHT

SEATTLE—Ralph A. Horr, graduate manager of athletic affairs at the University of Washington, has sent by telegraph the entry of the Washington eight-oared varsity crew in the intercollegiate regatta to be held in June at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to M. C. Bogue, chairman of the stewards of the regatta. The Washington oarsmen finished last year.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	3	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
Detroit	1	1	.500
Boston	1	1	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	3	.000

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston-Washington, postponed.
New York-Philadelphia, postponed.
Chicago-Cleveland, 6-0.
St. Louis-St. Paul, 5-0.
GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

CHICAGO WINS THIRD STRAIGHT

CHICAGO—Joseph Benz' clever pitching, with bunched hits by his teammates, enabled the Chicago Americans to shut out Cleveland Thursday, 1 to 0, and win their third straight game from the visitors. The game was a pitchers' battle between Benz and Blanding, with the former showing the better form. Three times the visitors nearly scored, but Benz tightened up and spoiled their chances, twice retiring Jackson and Lajoie with one man out and a man on base. He allowed the same number of hits as his opponent, four, but all were scattered.

INNINGS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 -1 4 1
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0
Batteries: Benz and Schalk, Blanding and Carls. Umpires, Chitt and Sheridan. Time, 1h. 30m.

ST. LOUIS BEATS DETROIT

DETROIT—Three Detroit pitchers were unable to stop St. Louis Thursday and the latter won, 8 to 5. James, who pitched his first complete game of major league baseball, was hit hard, but only in the fourth inning, when they scored two runs, was Detroit able to bunch their drives. St. Louis won the game in the seventh. With the score tied, Shotton opened with a single to deep short and took second on Bush's wild throw to first base. Austin sacrificed, Pratt struck out and Williams singled, scoring Shotton. Walker then scored Williams with a double to left. The score:

INNINGS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis.....3 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 3 13 4
Detroit.....1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 5 10 2
Batteries: James and Crossin; Daus, Hall, Caret and Stange and Baker. Umpires, Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time, 2h. 15m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	2	1	.667
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Boston	0	1	.000
New York	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston-Brooklyn, postponed.
New York-Philadelphia, postponed.
Chicago-Cincinnati, postponed.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH WINS 4 TO 1

ST. LOUIS—The Pittsburgh team won from St. Louis Thursday, 4 to 1. Pittsburgh scored its first run in the second inning, when Wagner got his second hit of the season, a single over second base, and took third on Whitted's throw past first in trying for Viox. He scored on Mitchell's single. In the fifth, Carey walked and was forced at second by Kelley. Mowrey reached first on Huggins' fumble. Kelly then stole third. Wagner got his third single, scoring Kelly, and when Whitted threw the ball into right field both Mowrey and Wagner counted. Snappy holding after this inning held the Pittsburghers scoreless. The score:

INNINGS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburgh.....0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 4 8 4
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 6 4
Batteries: McQuillan and Gibson; Hagerman, Doak and Wingo. Umpires, Rigler and Emslie. Time, 1h. 57m.

ENGLISH CUP SEMI-FINALS A SURPRISE



Burnley vs. Sheffield United in semi-final match at Manchester

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—By their defeat of Aston Villa in the semi-final for the English cup, mentioned at the time in our cable despatches, Liverpool provided the surprise of a season which has had its full share of extraordinary happenings. Liverpool's progress towards the final has been curious. When the competition started Liverpool was one of the teams in serious danger of being "sent down" from the first league at the end of the season, and even now they are not out of the danger zone. On this ground alone they were not expected to go far, but somehow they scrambled along from one milestone of the competition to the next, without mishap truly, but also without covering themselves with much glory.

To have reached the semi-final most unprejudiced people regarded as more than their due, and when they were drawn against Aston Villa even the most enthusiastic followers of the club could not imagine it passing on to the final. Aston Villa, it must be remembered, are the outstanding team in England, as regards cup fighting, besides being, at the moment, in the opinion of most people, the best team in the league. They have played in past years in no fewer than nine semi-final rounds, and have won the cup five times. This was the team Liverpool had to oppose, and which in the end it defeated by 2 goals to 0.

Campbell Plays Brilliant Goal

There was no question as to the merits of the victory. The supporters of the Birmingham team had to confess that, whatever the reason, their men had been not merely defeated, but routed. At the start there was only one team in it, and that was not Liverpool. The Villa forwards worked their way towards Campbell, in the Liverpool goal, again and again but they could not finish. Campbell was a tower of strength to Liverpool. He had to bear comparison with the great English international goalkeeper, Hardy, in the Aston Villa goal, and on the day he was much the better defender. In one magnificent save after another he showed every quality of the great goalkeeper, coolness, judgment, courage, quickness and unflinching resource. Over and over again he saved Liverpool from defeat, and the ovation he received at half-time and at the end of the game from the spectators was well deserved. His brilliant defence gradually took the sting out of the Villa attack, and Liverpool began to develop attacking movements on their own account with the result that 27 minutes from the start Nicholl headed the ball past Hardy from a well-placed corner.

No further scoring took place before the interval, but 27 minutes later Nicholl, who got hold of the ball after it had struck the cross bar and at close range, fired the ball into the net, Hardy having no chance of saving. Long before the finish the Villa were a well-beaten team, while the Liverpool men steadily improved till the call of time. The brilliance of Campbell was the real reason for their victory, but the whole team, without being brilliant, played a strong, plucky, resourceful game, and thoroughly merited their victory.

The 56,000 people who paid nearly £3,750 to see the other semi-final, Sheffield United versus Burnley, which was played at Manchester, must have felt that they had wasted their money. The game was one of the poorest semi-finals ever seen, owing to the inferior play of both forward lines. Sheffield United were rarely prominent and although Burnley attacked often, their shooting was most inaccurate. Anxiety affected the play at the end, and the backs on both sides were to be seen desperately kicking into touch or over the goal line even when their opponents were nowhere near them. A goalless draw was a fair result, although at different times either side might have forced a victory.

No Changes in League Series

In the league competitions, although the leaders of the first and southern leagues were defeated, the situation remains as it was. Most interest centers now on the teams to be promoted from the second division, and Notts County and Woolwich Arsenal seem fairly certain to secure this honor.

The final for rugby county championship, which was played out recently at Leicester between teams representing Durham and the Midlands, ended in a victory for the latter by 3 goals, including one penalty, and 3 tries, to 1 goal.

or 22 points to 5. The Midlands have never previously won the championship, whereas Durham have won six times since the competition was started 25 years ago. The Midlands were the superior team in practically all departments, but Durham's defeat was primarily due to an error of tactics. Against an admittedly heavy and skilful pack Durham decided to play the seven forward, three halfback method, with the natural result that the Durham pack was pushed all over the field and the Midlands won as they pleased.

England hockey eleven received a surprise at Bourneville lately when Ireland drew with the most powerful team the "predominant partner" has put in the field for many years. The score was 2 goals all.

GUTTY VS. RUBBER CORED GOLF BALL MATCH UNUSUAL

Vardon and Duncan Defeat Braid and Taylor at Sandy Lodge Before Enormous Crowd by One Up

DUNCAN DRIVES BEST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The merits of the gutty and the rubber-core ball were put to a thorough test recently at Sandy Lodge in a match between Vardon and Duncan, on the one hand, and Braid and Taylor on the other, over a 36-hole course. The first named pair used the rubber-core in the forenoon round, during which Braid and Taylor played with the old gutty, while in the afternoon the latter had the advantage of the modern ball.

To use the word "advantage" is in the nature of begging the question, as the match was understood to be for the purpose of deciding whether there was any "advantage" in the modern rubber-core. As a matter of fact, however, that question was settled long ago. Every golfer knew that the rubber-core could be driven many yards farther than the gutty, and that, as against this, the gutty was the better ball in the approach and putt. What the enormous crowd which gathered came to see was not a genuine test, but an unusual match between exceptionally good golfers.

Vardon and Duncan Win

The match resulted in a win for Vardon and Duncan by 1 up on the home green. In the forenoon Braid and Taylor were 5 down. Taylor was off his game and the gutty naturally did not help him, but Braid played superbly. With 35 out and 37 home they had 72 for the round—Vardon and Duncan being six strokes better with 34 out and 32 home.

The 72 of the gutty players was a great achievement for Braid. In the afternoon Braid and Taylor played at first very steadily with the rubber ball taking the second, fourth and fifth, and thus reducing the lead of their opponents, who were now fighting with their backs to the wall, to a couple of holes. Both players threw away splendid chances of taking the sixth and Duncan then began to play up to his best form, getting a 2 at the seventh. At the eighth Duncan's ball struck a spectator, and this enabled him to half a hole, but the next four went to Braid with two 3s and two 4s. Taylor and Braid were now 1 up with 6 to play, and with Duncan and Vardon condemned to the gutty the match seemed for all practical purposes to be over.

Duncan Plays Brilliantly

It is in such a position, however, that Duncan frequently gives of his best and he did so on this occasion, twice in succession getting his ball within a few yards of the hole with his brassie, and securing both holes. The gutty players were now 1 up with two to play and, Duncan continuing in great form, the next two holes were halved. Vardon and Duncan went out in 37 and came back in 36, while Braid and Taylor were four strokes better with 34 out and 35 back.

In a driving competition Duncan drove the gutty 240 yds. 1 ft. 4 in. as against 226 yds. by Braid, while the latter won with the rubber-core which he drove 279 yds. as against about 274 by Duncan.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Cleveland 11, Indianapolis 8.
Minneapolis 6, Kansas City 5.
St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 1.
Columbus 2, Louisville 1.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE
Norfolk 7, Portsmouth 6.
Newport News 6, Roanoke 2.
Richmond 5, Petersburg 5.

HARVARD NINE LEAVES TODAY FOR THE SOUTH

Coach F. J. Sexton, Capt. D. J. P. Wingate and 18 members of the Harvard varsity baseball squad are scheduled to leave Cambridge this afternoon on their annual southern trip. The men will be gone a week and will meet several of the southern colleges nines, including West Point and Annapolis Academies. The first game will be with West Point tomorrow.

Arrangements have been made to have the team received by President Wilson while at Washington and the Harvard Club of that city will give the team a banquet on the night of the 23d.

Owing to weather conditions the game with Maine scheduled for Thursday was cancelled so that the team goes South with only three practice matches played. All three resulted in victories for the Crimson and Captain Wingate expects to have a successful trip. The players who make up the squad follow:

B. R. Ayres '15, R. C. Cartmel '16, F. P. Coolidge '16, S. P. Clark '14, H. E. Fitzgibbon '15, F. G. Frapp '16, R. R. Frye '15, R. T. Gannett '15, H. R. Hardwick '16, H. R. Hitchcock '14, E. W. Mahan '16, J. A. Millholland '14, H. L. Nash '16, R. P. Osborn '14, J. R. Waterman '15, R. L. West '15, W. Whitney '16, Capt. Dana J. P. Wingate '14 and A. F. Winter '14.

FOOTBALL WORK ENDS AT HARVARD

Spring football practice at Harvard ended with a game between the team led by Captain Brickley and the one captained by Swigert, Thursday afternoon, the latter team winning by the score of 14 to 6. The condition of the field made fast playing impossible, but there were several long runs. Swigert made the first touchdown, after carrying the ball 40 yards, and Coolidge the second, after a 90-yard run. McKinnock kicked both goals.

In the third quarter Dort made 40 yards on a forward pass and Brennan carried the ball across for the Brickley team's only touchdown. Weatherhead failed to kick the goal. Captain Brickley played for only a short time, taking Pennock's place at fullback in order to try a few line plunges.

SWIGERT'S
Curtis, r.e., Weatherhead, Sigourney, r.e., L. T. Caner, Loughton, r.e., J. G. Pennock, Dwyer, l.b., C. C. Bigelow, Underwood, l.g., S. B. Baker, Atkinson, l.g., J. Conway, J. Coolidge, l.e., E. E. Wittington, Swigert, q.b., C. B. Watson, A. Winsor, r.h.b., J. H. B. Port, Brennan, McKinnock, l.b., S. B. Pennock.

Score, Swigert 14, Brickley 6. Touchdowns, Swigert, Coolidge, Brennan. Goals from touchdowns, McKinnock 2. Umpire, T. K. Richards. '16. Referee, Wells Blanchard. '16. Time, three 10m. periods.

KIVIAT TO ENTER PRINCETON MEET

PRINCETON, N. J.—A. R. Kiviat, the Irish-American A. A. middle-distance runner, has notified the management of the Princeton Track Association that he will enter the combination athletic club-college track meet which will be held here on May 16. He is the first athletic club man to signify his intention of competing.

The track training table has been started with nine men, among them the four who probably will compose Princeton's relay team which will run at the Pennsylvania relay races on April 25.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Chattanooga 6, Memphis 4.
Chattanooga 6, Memphis 2.
Atlanta 7, Nashville 6.
Nashville 5, Atlanta 4.
Mobile 5, Birmingham 4.
Montgomery 3, New Orleans 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.
Portland 4, Oakland 2.
Venice 3, Sacramento 1.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Galveston 11, San Antonio 4.
Beaumont 4, Houston 4.
Waco 10, Dallas 4.
Austin 7, Ft. Worth 6.

PENN ATHLETES LOOK STRONG FOR COLLEGE TITLE

Red and Blue Men Defeat Virginia Easily by Score of 72 Points to 36

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—That the University of Pennsylvania is to be a strong contender for the championship of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America this spring is today very evident following the work of the Red and Blue athletes in the dual meet with the University of Virginia here Thursday which they won by the one-sided score of 72 to 36.

Despite the conditions of the track the work of the athletes was very good and Coach Orton's men were first in nine of the 12 events, Virginia winning the 120-yard hurdles, the shotput and the broad jump. The Quakers swept the field in the 100-yard dash, quarter-mile and two-mile runs.

The best performances of the day were Patterson's 10s. for the 100 and Lippincott's 22.1-5s. in the 220-yard dash. Lippincott won the 440-yard run, while Meredith took the half-mile with ease in 2m. 33.5-s., after he pushed Patterson to the limit in the 100-yard dash.

The one-mile run, which was used by Coach Orton as a test to select the men for the four-mile relay team which will meet Oxford on Franklin field April 25, was won by Captain McCurdy, the two-mile champion, with his teammate, Madeira, a foot behind. Norris of Virginia, a former Yale runner, was third. Bacon of Penn fourth and Langner of Penn fifth.

Coach Orton announced that the relay team will be McCurdy, Madeira, Bacon and Langner.

Three new Virginia records were made by Barker in the shotput, hammer and discus throws. The summary:

100-yard dash—Won by Patterson, Penn; third, time, 10s.
220-yard dash—Won by Lippincott, Penn; Lockwood, Penn, second; R. E. Denny, Virginia, third. Time, 22.1-5s.
440-yard run—Won by Lippincott, Penn; Kelly, Penn, second; Lockwood, Penn, third. Time, 53.3-5s.
880-yard run—Won by Meredith, Penn; Barton, Virginia, second; Beckett, Virginia, third. Time, 2m. 33.5-s.

120-yard hurdles—Won by Meredith, Penn; second, time, 1m. 40.2-5s.
Two-mile run—Won by Deka, Penn; Langner, Penn, second; McCurdy, Penn, third. Time, 10m. 42s.

220-yard hurdles—Won by Ferguson, Virginia; second, time, 1m. 42s.
220-yard run—Won by Ferguson, Penn; second, time, 53.3-5s.
Shotput—Won by Barker, Virginia, distance 42ft. 9in. (new Virginia record); T. G. Coleman, Virginia, second; Harris, Penn, third.

Running broad jump—Won by Goeh, Virginia, distance 22ft. 6in.; Palmer, Penn, second; Lattimore, Penn, third.

Running high jump—Won by Jack, Penn, 5ft. 9in.; Nickels, Virginia, second; Byrne, Virginia, and Meyer, Virginia, tied for third.

Hammer throw—Won by Murphy, Penn, 124ft. 10in.; Barker, Virginia, second; 142ft. 4in. (new Virginia record); Farrow, Virginia, third.

220-yard hurdles—Won by Barker, Virginia, distance 106ft. 3in. (new Virginia record); H. Coleman, Virginia, second; T. G. Coleman, Virginia, third. (No Penn men entered.)

GEORGE WHITNEY BEATS STILLMAN

NEW YORK—George E. Whitney atoned somewhat for the loss of his national squash title by beating the champion, Dr. Alfred Stillman, Jr., in three straight games at the Squash Club Thursday.

The match found Dr. Stillman decidedly off form after a month's absence from the court. The scores were 15-14, 18-15, 15-8.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Baltimore	1	0	1.000
Indianapolis	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Buffalo	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
Kansas City	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000

RESULTS THURSDAY
Indianapolis 7, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 3, Kansas City 2.
Brooklyn-Pittsburgh, postponed.
Buffalo-Baltimore, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Chicago at Kansas City.
Indianapolis at St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLIS 7, ST. LOUIS 3

INNINGS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Indianapolis.....0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 7 8 1
St

THE HOME FORUM

GOD'S UNMEASURED GOODNESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO THE ruler who came to Jesus calling him "Good Master," Jesus pointed out the true nature of good. "Why callest thou me good?" he asked. "None is good, save one, that is, God." All the Master's words together with his works of healing and regenerating were founded on his understanding of God as all good, and all good as being God, and today through the loving and patient study of Christian Science we may grasp the absoluteness of this statement and make it practical in our own lives by casting out a sense of good as apart from God or as limited in any way by human estimates.

Among the races of men there is said to be no tongue that does not furnish an antonym of the term "bad" and its kindred words. The idea of "good" is well-established in human consciousness, but it needs to be understood in its highest significance in order to represent a standard for growth to the individual. Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says that "in the Saxon and twenty other tongues good is the term for God" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 286). Yet good is a word that has become in its grades and shades of meaning an almost meaningless generalization, indicating often in a hazy way that which is believed to be the reverse of poor, or bad, or faulty, mean, or low. The word "goodness" is somewhat more secure in its sense of definiteness, but that, too, in its usual application is but an abstract quality attached to a personality. It was this false sense of goodness that the scientific Teacher, Christ Jesus, ever alert to the truth, corrected, following his custom of turning human thought to the understanding of God as All.

In giving the lesson of the spiritual meaning of "good" Jesus surely did not intend to say that he was himself untrue or evil; he rightly claimed sonship with God and he constantly proved his claim by casting from human consciousness all that is unlike God, good. Moreover, as he said at another time, he did this through the Father; it was the divine Principle of Life in the process of being understood that produced the retreat of disease and death into their native state of nothingness. His goodness was but the reflection of God, all good; and that understanding of good is the healing power ever active among men and manifested in better health and morals in the degree that men's desires lead them to know God aright. In Science and Health (p. 275) we read, "No wisdom is wise but His wisdom; no truth is true, no love is lovely, no life is Life but the divine; no good is, but the good God bestows." And this bestowal is without measure, filling to overflowing the life of the student of Christ in divine Science.

Mortals would limit the idea of God as they would limit all things. Mortal sense in its unawakened state cannot begin to grasp the infinitude of God or think of space or time except as confined to human life. This sense measures life grudgingly by so-called laws of disease, sin, and death, into spans of time which it then fills with a hurry and bustle that would outdo the meager years allotted. Biblical history tells us of times when it was accounted good to live a long time on earth. Today the prevailing age allotment is much shorter and men crowd into the more limited period much more of human activity

than the patriarchs attempted, yet they often drain to emptiness their ideals of human happiness. But there is a joyful and real side to the question for those who seek it. All this limitation is being done away in Christian Science. As the age-limit increases, let it increase in the true understanding of God and man in His image—man not regarded as separate or apart from his creator.

As with the human sense of life so with all its phases. Mortals try constantly to confine within the limits of schools of beliefs and theories, human happiness, health, education, and success. By splendid human endeavor, indeed, patient research, keen observation and insight, faithful toil after standards of judgment, human progress has broadened to touch the uttermost reaches of the earth. But what is the end? Is it not limited still to the human concept confined by false material sense? What will enable men to exchange time for eternity, death for Life, matter for Spirit, sense for Soul, but Christian Science? And what besides this Science can make practical to men the immeasurable goodness of God? Mrs. Eddy says, "Allness is the measure of the infinite, and nothing less can express God" (Science and Health, p. 336). How comforting to know that the good which God bestows upon His children is according to divine law!

"With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you," reads the Master's injunction. While we measure good as limited to personal volition, just such a limited sense is ours; but if we measure good as infinite God, then man's eternal relation to God begins to open before us until we reach "unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

The Clouds Have Left the Sky

The clouds have left the sky,
The wind hath left the sea,
The half-moon up on high
Shrinketh her face of drear.

Behind the western bars
The shrouded day retreats,
And unperceived the stars
Steal to their sovran seats.

And whiter grows the foam,
The small moon lightens more;
And as I turn me home,
My shadow walks before.

—Robert Bridges.

American "Trade Dollar"

The "trade dollar," which was common enough 30 or 40 years ago, is now no longer current, and is, of course, an unfamiliar sight to the present generation, says the Youths Companion. Its intrinsic value is only about 45 cents, although coin collectors will sometimes pay 80 cents for a specimen.

Trade dollars were authorized by Congress in 1873 for the purpose of stimulating trade with the Orient. For many years the Mexican silver dollar has been a highly valued coin in nearly all far eastern countries. Hundreds of millions of them are shipped to China, Japan, the Philippines and other lands in that part of the world, to pay for the products exported thence to Europe and the United States. Congress thought that a coin of the same weight and size as the Mexican dollar, with the imprint of the United States, could be used with advantage.

During the five years beginning with 1873 the United States mint produced nearly 36,000,000 of these dollars. Most of them were exported, but enough of them remained in America to lead to some confusion by reason of their similarity to the standard silver dollar. In 1887 Congress provided that for six months thereafter all trade dollars presented at the treasury should be exchanged for standard silver dollars. After that time trade dollars were to be worth only their metal value. Nearly 8,000,000 were redeemed, and when the period for redemption came to an end probably less than 1 per cent of the number that had been coined remained in this country.

The trade dollars show on one side a sitting figure of the Goddess of Liberty, and on the other an eagle of a different design from that on the standard dollar. The inscription is "United States of America, Trade Dollar, 420 grains, 900 fine." The standard silver dollar weighs 412½ grains. The weight of the Mexican dollar is 417.74 grains, but it is 90.27 per cent pure silver, so that although it weighs less its metal value is about the same as that of the old trade dollar.

Ladies' Cricket in 1773

It is interesting to learn that at such an early period as 1773 ladies were in the habit of playing cricket. A writer in Notes and Queries (London) comments on the fact that the Badminton book on cricket reproduces a rare print entitled "Miss Wicket," which shows a lady with a curved bat and two stumps, prepared for playing cricket, and he goes on to say: In my possession is a print, which I believe is very rare, representing 12 ladies playing or practising cricket. All are dressed alike in a sort of Watteau costume. There are only two stumps to the wicket, which a bat-woman is defending with a curved bat, and one of the ladies holds a tally stick in one hand and a knife in the other. The notches in the tally-stick can be seen with a glass. The fact that all the ladies are dressed alike proves the existence of a club.

Big Companies in Cuba

If it were not for the big companies operating in Cuba it seems as if there would be some splendid opportunities in the country as more railroads are built, for certainly there are thousands of acres of virgin timber and fertile valleys which are apparently untouched and uninhabited. Upon inquiry, however, continues Roger W. Babson in the New York Sun, I am told that the big interests have pretty well bottled up the island, and that when the young American goes to Cuba with the idea of being an independent planter he soon finds that such a career is almost impossible, and winds up by becoming the employee of one of the large interests.

Progress

If people only knew that the aim of humanity is not material progress, but that progress is an inevitable growth and that the aim is simply the welfare of all men, and that this aim is superior to any material aim people can set themselves, then everything would fall into its proper place.—Tolstoy.

Alaskan Gold Pen

The pen used by Speaker Clark and Vice-President Marshall to sign the Alaska Bill was made from gold mined in Alaska, and the holder was made from the tusk of a mastodon which is believed to have roamed through the territory 50,000 years ago. The penholder was carved by a native Alaskan Indian and represents a totem.—The Outlook.

Narcissus in Bloom Amongst the Fruit Trees



(Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.)

Hair Powdering a Military Rule in 1813

Nobody in the present day can conceive the inconvenience of our military costume when I first entered the Guards in 1813, or the annoyance to which we were subjected at being constantly obliged to seek the assistance of a coiffeur to powder our hair, we read in Captain Gronow's "Recollections and Anecdotes" of a century ago. Our commanding officers were very severe with respect to our dress and powdering and I remember, when on guard, incurring the heavy displeasure of the Duke of Cambridge for not having a sufficient quantity of powder on my head, and therefore presenting a somewhat piebald appearance. I received a strong reprimand from H. R. H., and he threatened even to place me under arrest should I ever appear again on guard in what he was pleased to call so slovenly and disgraceful a condition. The hairdresser was not only required at early dawn, before our field-days or parades, but again in the evening, if we dined out, or went to parties or balls. The most fashionable coiffeur was Rowland, or Rouland, a French emigre. His charge for cutting hair was five shillings; and his shop was next door to Thatched-House Tavern in St. James Street. He was the inventor of the famous Macassar oil, and made a large fortune. He came to London with the Bourbons on the breaking out of the French Revolution, and followed them back to France in 1814.

FIRST AMERICANS TRACED TO ASIA

LATEST to affirm that the earliest inhabitants of the American continent came from Asia, Mrs. Harriet Adams, an American woman explorer, has communicated her conclusions to the National Geographic Society at Washington. Mrs. Adams recently returned to the United States from Asia, where she made a study of the peoples from Siberia to Sumatra.

"This earliest immigration," she says, "was at a very remote period, for our prehistoric monuments point to an indigenous culture. A branch of an old world race, these 'early Americans' evolved to their highest civilization on new world soil."

Mrs. Adams is confident that a closer study of the Indo-Chinese branch of the yellow race, the Malay, Chinese, and Tibetan, as compared to America's prehistoric civilization, will shed new light on the problem of tracing the original American. Although savants are said to agree that America was peopled by way of the northwest, Mrs. Adams doubts that all Americans came this way. In the Philippines, Mrs. Adams saw Ifugaos

warriors who resembled Aymara chiefs of the Andean highlands.

"This is not strange when we class the Ifugaos as Malays of the Indo-Chinese branch of the yellow race and believe that ancient America was peopled from Asia," declares Mrs. Adams. "Not only among certain Malay mountain tribes, but also in western China was I constantly reminded of 'things Americ,' but never among people of a low grade of civilization, only when among people of ancient lineage. In olden days, great war canoes were paddled by many oarsmen from one South Sea island to another. It seems likely that in this fashion men set sail from the Malay peninsula, with their wives and children, food, household goods, and domestic animals aboard, and, aided by wind and tide, reached the Promised Land, some palm-fringed isle in the tropic sea."

Mrs. Adams has records of many small boats that apparently were blown across the Pacific, one of them a Japanese fishing boat, which landed its unjapanese immigrants on Californian soil two years ago.

ON THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF A ROCK

WHEN a rock of any kind has lain for some time exposed to the weather, says Ruskin, nature finishes it in her own way. First she takes wonderful pains about its forms, sculpturing it into exquisite variety of dent and dimple, and rounding or hollowing it into contours which for fineness no human hand can follow; then she colors it; and every one of her touches of color, instead of being a remote mixed with oil, is a minute forest of living trees, glorious in strength and beauty, and concealing wonders of structure.

On the broken rocks in the foreground in the crystalline groups, the mosses seem to set themselves contentfully and deliberately to the task of producing the most exquisite harmonies of color in their power. They will not conceal the form of the rock, but will gather over it in little brown bosses, like small cushions of velvet, made of mixed threads of dark ruby silk and gold, rounded over more subdued films of white and gray, with lightly crisped and curled edges like hoar frost on fallen leaves, and minute clusters of upright orange stalks with pointed caps, and fibers of deep green,

and gold, and faint purple passing into black, all woven together, and following with unimaginable fineness of gentle growth the undulation of the stone they cherish, until it is charged with color so that it can receive no more; and instead of looking rugged, or cold, or stern, or anything that a rock is held to be at heart, it seems to be clothed with a soft dark leopard's skin, embroidered with arabesque of purple and silver.

Women on Baronet Roll

The fact that no women figure on the roll of baronets—totaling 1309—published as a supplement to the latest issue of the London Gazette, denotes, says the Daily Chronicle (London), a retrograde movement in the honorable order. In 1635, 24 years after its foundation, Dame Mary Bolles was created a baroness of Scotland and received a grant of 18 square miles of territory in Nova Scotia. Charles I. ordained that Dame Mary was to rank on the same footing as the wives of baronets. Fifty years later the mother of Gen. Cornelius Spellman was created by James II. a baroness of England.

topaz and opal buds, which will soon after shake out a misty cloud of pearly blossoms to decorate the land. Then spring itself will be in full swing and summer close at hand.

Agricultural Credit

How will agricultural credit help? Speaking generally it will make life easier and better for all of us by increasing the yield of the land. And this will be done first, by placing agriculture on a better business basis; second, by mobilizing land and land mortgages; and third, by establishing financial institutions in which the prime interest will be that of the borrower—not that of the lender. If this program seems utopian, the best reply is that its aims have been already realized with great gain in Europe, notably in Germany and France.—North American Review.

Calmness Needed

We should all endeavor and labor for a calmer spirit, that we may the better serve God.—R. Sibbes.

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Extending the Frontier of Public Education

LAST year the department of education of the city of New York provided 149 courses of lectures and 902 single lectures for the people, and the total number of subjects treated being 1779. Of these subjects, 4 were purely literary, 245 had to do with the fine arts, including music; 183 were historical, 446 geographical, that is descriptive of countries and places; 210 were social subjects, law, government, municipal; and under the head of general and applied sciences, which included industries, 328 were listed. Among the lectures on literature were two courses and 32 single lectures on Shakespeare.

Some of the lectures were given in German, Italian and Yiddish, as well as in English. Those in Yiddish were especially designed as a preparation for citizenship, and after the lectures men and women crowded around the speaker to ask eager questions.

The lectures were delivered chiefly in school buildings; otherwise in private halls tendered the board of education without cost. The average attendance was 211. A course on Browning's poetry (six lectures), delivered in the largest hall used, attracted an audience of 1400 each night, and many were turned away. The six courses and 16 single lectures on art, and the 18 courses and 76 single lectures on music were attended with unflinching enthusiasm. The following passage from the report of Henry M. Leipziger, supervisor of public lectures: "Contrast public opinion in the year 1913 as to the use to which a schoolhouse should be put with that prevalent in 1889, when the public lecture course began, and you will have a vivid picture of the forward trend that has been created. Then the schoolhouse was treated, not as the house of all the people, but as the property of the school trustee, to be carefully guarded, and

used but a portion of the time solely for the instruction of children. . . . Permission to enter the schoolhouse was occasionally granted as an act of benevolence after gracious petition. Now many of the schoolhouses are open day and night, all the year round, for good purposes that bear upon our civic or social life, . . . the place where instruction is imparted, where recreation is given, where political discussions are engaged in and at times political meetings are held. The schoolhouse is recognized as the people's house, and the wise trustees of the schoolhouse are now the sympathetic servants of the people.

"The public lecture system has been the pioneer in this city in pushing the frontier line of democratic education forward, thus illustrating the possibilities of the schoolhouse as the signal contribution of American life and American opportunity." The primary duty of the schoolhouse must ever be the education of the young. But in a democratic community whose perpetuity rests on the intelligence of its electorate, it is of supreme importance that instruction should not be confined to those of school age, but that this electorate, having in its hands the decision of most momentous questions, should also be constantly subjected to educational processes."

"I envy nobody, no! I
And nobody envies me."

Among Mackay's best works is an appreciation of Lincoln and an account of the American civil war, during which he acted as special correspondent to the Times (London), and in this capacity became a witness to many of the events of that stirring period. His more ambitious works are "Egeria," "The Lump of Gold," and "A Man's Heart." A warm lover of mankind, he hated oppression and wrong wherever he met them, and his deep sympathy with those whom he considered oppressed, is seen in such works as "Poor-laws and Deer Forests," "Sheep and Grouse Versus Men and

CENTENARY OF CHARLES MACKAY

THIS year witnesses the centenary of the poet and novelist, Charles Mackay, an eminent writer of his day, but best known nowadays as the author of such familiar ditties as "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "There's a Good Time Coming," and "The Miller of the Dee," who sings

"I envy nobody, no! I
And nobody envies me."

Charles Mackay was one of those who believe that "the animosities are mortal but the humanities live forever," for a wide and generous recognition of the good work done by his literary fellows characterizes his writings. His genuine humor and largeness of heart will keep his memory green, even though it should befall that his complaint come true, "his worst had been the most popular and his best works receive but slight recognition." Charles Mackay was the kinsman and adopted father of the later day novelist, Marie Corelli.

THE WATCH IN THE GARDEN

COULD ye not watch with me a little while?
A little while, O my disciples, share
The sorrows that your Master has to bear—
A little while?

"Too soon the hour of sharing, will have gone;
Too soon the scourge, the cross, the crown of thorns,
The cup of gall, the mockery, the scorn,
Be mine alone.

"And could ye not from easy slumber keep
To share the passion of mine agony?
Is it so small a thing that comes to me,
That ye must sleep?"

O dying Lord, when thou in anguish kept
Thy latest watch, no friend was at thy side,
But they who soon deserted or denied
Serenely slept.

Once it was thine to sleep while they, awake,
Cried out in dark extremity of fear;
Now in thy storm and lonely vigil here
Their rest they take.

Can we not watch a little while with thee?
O Friend and Master, if when we should keep
Unfailing wakefulness we fall asleep,
In pity see.

The flesh is weak. But thou most piteous,
Thou wilt not go from us as we from thee:
Thou in our hour of deepest agony
Wilt watch with us.

—Arthur I. Salmon in the Churchman.

Truth a Security

If you seek truth, you will not seek to conquer by all possible means; and, when you have found truth you will have a security against being conquered.—Epictetus

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, April 17, 1914

No New Racial or Imperial Burdens

TODAY'S despatches indicate that the tension in the Mexican situation is somewhat relieved. Things have gone far enough, we think, to justify the United States in insisting that the reparation for the kind of treatment to which it has been subjected should be made at once, not for any mere triviality of ruffled feathers but as an earnest that whatever authorities have set themselves up in the distracted republic to the south shall, in dealing with civilized peoples, be accorded with that procedure which alone, when relations are strained, has enabled the agents of rival nations to act and interact without precipitating trouble.

Were the public and Congress informed as to the tenor of Special Commissioner Lind's face-to-face talk with the President relative to affairs in Mexico City, and were all other evidence on the situation open to the world, no doubt it would be apparent that the sudden alteration of policy has sufficient moral justification and can be made consistent with the President's prior policy of "watchful waiting." It is with this conviction strong within them that many persons will refrain from criticism of the more aggressive mood, who cannot contemplate with approval any acts that are likely to cause war even though they may be justified by precedent and by international law.

That a majority of citizens of the United States and of their congressional representatives support the administration in its present demand for an apology from the de facto Mexican government is beyond doubt. A minority, while not withholding approval, will give it solely because of confidence in the President's judgment and because they are sure that he has no such belligerent ends in view as some reports accord to him. Such observers will recall that he is deeply committed to a pacific policy toward Iberian America by his memorable speech at Mobile. International disputes often reach the stage where an armed demonstration is necessary without ever passing beyond. Territory and revenue temporarily seized often revert to normal owners, once rectification of wrong done is admitted. Whether that will be the outcome in this case depends chiefly on the mood of President Huerta and the Mexican Legislature which he controls.

"Anti-Americanism" has not been, nor is it now, confined to the official class or to the chief adherents of the de facto government. It is as manifest in the constitutionalist as in federalist territory; it is as pronounced and offensive in Juarez as in the City of Mexico. It is as prevalent among the common people of Mexico as it is among the dominant classes. It would be an easy matter to dispose of this disagreeable fact by attributing it to the influence of the official governing and more intelligent element, to racial antipathies born of ignorance and religious domination and to other causes conveniently at hand; but should not the citizens of the northern republic ask themselves to what extent they are responsible for the existence of this hatred?

Intercourse across the border has been constant and close almost from the beginning of the Diaz regime. The Washington government had proved and established its friendship for Mexico by encouraging and supporting the democratic spirit among its people that expressed itself in the overthrow of the empire of Maximilian and the restoration of the republic. In the early years of the Diaz government the then greatest American, General Grant, was received by all Mexico with unfeigned enthusiasm. American capital was invited and welcomed by Diaz. For years the citizens of no other country were more highly respected or honored than were Americans by the government, the aristocracy and the common people of Mexico. Would it not be well for the people of the United States to consider that the change in Mexican sentiment toward them began with the change of legitimate investment to questionable exploitation on the part of those representing, or claiming to represent this country in the southern republic? For it may be that renewed respect for the flag of the United States is desirable north as well as south of the Mexican boundary. Certainly it will do no harm for the northern nation to consider that fidelity to country involves fidelity to the honesty and fair dealing that are the stepping-stones to realization of the great national ideal of freedom and equality. The patriotism of peace has been preached until there is common acceptance of the truth that it is not less real nor less needful than the patriotism that noisily shows itself in the moment when the nation is at issue with another or when national pride and honor are put to the mark before the world. It is still a deep concern whether personal interest will sink, selfish ends be abandoned, differences of opinion fade when the call is to make the word of the nation's executive the united word of the people. National integrity is not less essential than when it had its proof in swift recurrence of the brutal test. Patriotism, once the tribal instinct, is not less but more a virtue when it moves to the plane of opinion in the place of arms. It becomes visible, gets a new measurement, proves the manliness of men when the country has to prove itself.

Expansion of territory for the sake of territory, war for the sake of war, military strife without in order to suppress political strife within, all these are motives lacking in a majority of citizens' desires as they face the complex, strained situation in which the republics that should be good neighbors find themselves. It is a time for continued patience, good will and emphasis on idealism as well as for affirmation of national rights and the letter of the law. The highest interests of the United States are against war or annexation or any additional burdens of racial assimilation and imperial rule.

Better Treatment of the Steerage

IT is significant of the better trend of things that the great transatlantic steamship lines are no longer devoting themselves exclusively or principally to the comfort of their first and second-class passengers, and it is more significant still that they are no longer either exclusively or principally advertising the luxuries they have to offer for people possessed of the means to command them. The traveler in the steerage is steadily coming into his own. While publicity is given such attractions for the wealthy tourist as swimming pools, garden restaurants, gymnasiums, shops, promenades and children's playrooms, aboard ship,

occasion is taken now to set forth the important fact that the common people who go down to the sea in ships may do so with full assurance of clean and comfortable surroundings, modern conveniences, a decent measure of privacy and such attention as they are entitled to, and are usually granted, on shore.

In short, the old steerage system, the system under which the third-class passenger was literally thrown into the hold with hundreds of his fellow creatures and fellow travelers, compelled to contest for his place in bunk and at table, subjected to all kinds of disagreeable contact and offensive association, treated generally as an inferior and more or less of an encumbrance, and denied redress for the negligence, discourtesy or brutality of attendants, is of the past. In the better class of liners, and these are now as accessible to the person of small means as the less modern, the common dormitories, with all their crowding, confusion and dinginess, have given place to cabins, equal to the first-class cabins of a generation ago, with two, four or six berths each, and with these have come vastly better dietary and sanitary arrangements.

It has taken years—years of just complaint and protest—to bring these changes about; they could not be brought about until the thought of those responsible for the conduct of the steamship lines had been awakened to a realization of the common right of men, women and children of every plane to humane and decent consideration. In truth the changes that have been wrought in ocean steamship management in the last few years, great as they are, are not to be esteemed at any value comparable with the change of thought that has made them not only possible but imperative. The great ocean liners of our day are typical in many respects of the world's progress, and in no one respect more strikingly than in the leveling upward of their human freight.

WHATEVER the result of the forthcoming elections in France may be, whether the voters decide in favor of the republican methods of M. Combe, M. Clemenceau and M. Caillaux, or whether they show a preference for the at present slightly reactionary policy of M. Briand, M. Barthou and M. Millerand, there can be no doubt that the incidents of the past few weeks have not done much to raise either the Rue d'Enghien or the Rue Valois in the estimation of unprejudiced lookers-on. The exact amount of guilt or impropriety to be attached to the conduct of M. Caillaux in his management of the affaire Rochette will never be decided by a party tribunal. On the other hand, the means by which the Fabre document came into the hands of M. Barthou is unedifying, to say the least of it, whilst the notorious use made of it in the famous debate in the Chamber, has been condemned apparently by implication by M. Briand himself. None of these episodes make for the confidence of the country in the political rulers of either camp, and in contrast with their methods those of M. Jaures, the leader of the Socialists, have stood out with rather remarkable significance.

The fact is that, though France is one of the richest nations of the world, the condition of the national finances has become critical. The expenditure of the state is increasing, in Mr. Gladstone's phrase, by leaps and bounds, yet none of the groups which represent the great financial interests show any anxiety to adopt the heroic remedy of Germany, and accept the logical conclusion of the fortune tax. Every expedient known to the astute bookkeeper of speculating in the future had been exhausted. The adoption of the new military law has brought things to a crisis. M. Caillaux, with his income tax and fortune tax proposals, came in consequence once more into office not so much because he was wanted as because he had become a necessity. Though this was abundantly clear to the Rue Valois, it was by no means agreeable to the Rue d'Enghien. The attack on M. Caillaux which had been sufficiently savage during the ministry of M. Monis became even more so during that of M. Doumergue. The chief wielder of the scalpel was, of course, M. Calmette, with the hideous result which followed. Still, whatever effect the tragedy in the Figaro office may have on the fortunes of individuals, the financial problem of the Republic will remain to be solved.

PEACE has been restored in Santo Domingo and the outlook for the little republic has again become bright. Since the United States took charge of its customs, disturbances have been fewer; a period of tranquillity will doubtless bring investors and immigrants, so that disturbances will be fewer still.

Standards for Future Journalists

TENTATIVE programs are out for two extremely important conferences pertaining to journalism. One is of the tenth annual convention of Associated Advertising Clubs of America to be held in Toronto, Can., in June. The other is the conference of journalists to be held in Topeka in May, under the auspices of the University of Kansas. The first item of uniformity in connection with these gatherings is that they are to open on Sunday, with laymen in the leading churches setting forth desirable standards for the press in the light of tested ethical and spiritual ideals. Fourteen Kansas editors, some of them of national repute, are to define the newspaper's position alongside the church as a powerful agency of community service, to quote the call to the conference. At Toronto the lay preachers will be men of national reputation in general or special fields of journalism.

At the first formal session of the Toronto convention, discussion of a "standard of practise" will begin, the fruit of which, ere the meeting closes, it is hoped, will be a carefully formulated code of ethics for each of the many subdivisions of the advertising profession, most of which are forms of publicity by means of the printed page. Thus will practical, concrete form be given to the unprecedented declaration of principles of justice and truth formulated and ratified at the Baltimore convention last year.

At the University of Kansas conference such questions as these are to be discussed: Should not the state protect its citizens from untrained and unscrupulous men by insisting on the professional character of journalists and by passing on their qualifications? Should not the press protect itself by requiring its members to subscribe to a code of ethics? Why should not the newspaper be compelled by law to guarantee the public against fraudulent advertising? Is the defense of the newspaper, that it must give the public what it wants, a good one? To what extent is the newspaper responsible for the public's low taste in newspapers? Is not the public so dependent on the press for its civic welfare that newspapers ought

The Rue d'Enghien and the Rue Valois

to be dealt with as public utilities? Scrutiny of the list of speakers at this conference, who have been selected for their national reputation and influence, indicates that the theory back of the conference is to make it count for much in defining publicity as the force behind popular freedom.

Any citizen who begins to appreciate the place that journalism fills in the modern world, and the power for righteousness which it may exert, must rate as significant the trend toward "publicity about publicity" which these conferences disclose; and he also must welcome with gratitude the swiftness with which ethical as well as technical aspects of editorial writing, newsgathering and circulation getting are now being subjected to standards that will bear discussion and survive attack.

ADMIT for sake of argument that it is good strategy hereafter for family, school, employer and vocational expert to work together in finding the precise place in industry or in the professions for youth of both sexes, then it will be necessary ere this task can be executed successfully for these collaborators to know many things which do not lie on the surface of the problem. But it may be conceded by most persons who have considered the theory and practise of vocational guidance that one of the first things to be obtained, if the program is to be made at all workable, is fullest possible information about occupational opportunities, actual and potential. Of what use is it to decide that a certain boy is best suited to be a craftsman of a special kind if on examination it is found that in the area within which perforce he must reside there already is a supply of workers far beyond the demand?

Realizing this aspect of the matter and wishing to get data as to the occupations that most universally and unvaryingly furnish opportunities to youth, the Russell Sage foundation has made an investigation which provides data illuminating to an unusual degree. A youth who chooses for himself or is guided by others to be a laborer, clerk, retail merchant, teamster, carpenter, machinist, painter, bookkeeper, waiter, engineer, printer, blacksmith, mason, barber, plumber, shoemaker, baker or a street railway man, will be sure of finding work, year in and year out, in a majority of urban communities. Girls trained to be servants, dressmakers, saleswomen, laundresses, housekeepers and teachers are sure of employment.

This investigation also has shown that communities vary much in their openings for youth trained in the fundamental callings above mentioned. Where the economic stress is greatest, where standards of living are lowest, where reserves of wealth are not large and where little emphasis is put on cultural aspects of life, there comparatively few callings are found to be well represented that are not on these lists. Given communities where successive generations of thrifty and educated people have laid up reserves of capital, and where persons with leisure and trained capacities for enjoyment of literature, music and social intercourse abound, and at once the list of fairly well represented callings lengthens, and youth seeking openings in a greater variety of professions can safely be encouraged.

Youth who subject themselves to sensible vocational guidance, by this very act indicate some willingness to rise above the plane of chance and whim on the basis of which so many decisions affecting careers become merely stepping-stones to waste and misplacement. Youth who are thus amenable also are more likely to see that, other things being equal, success is likelier when the calling chosen is one commonly needed.

WHETHER "Uncle Sam has land enough to give us all a farm," as he had in the days when the popular song bearing this refrain was written and sung throughout the American Union, depends to a great extent upon the kind of land that is wanted. There is not the same opportunity of choosing near at hand that there was seventy-five, fifty or even twenty-five years ago, but there is as wide latitude. The coast inclines on both sides of the continent and the great central valley have long since been "pre-empted," "taken up," "homesteaded." The land of deep soil and thick foliage that lay between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi in the revolutionary period has undergone a metamorphosis; the vast tracts that were still available to the settler between the Mississippi and the Platte, the Little Blue and the Republican, at the close of the civil war, are occupied by a great and constantly growing urban and rural population.

Yet there has been no very serious crowding, even down to our time; and all opportunity for the land lover is not past. Almost every week we read of the restoration of great blocks of reserved public lands to entry. Within the last few days, as examples, 600,000 acres have been restored in Oregon, 2,470,000 acres in Montana, 300,000 acres in New Mexico, 100,000 in Wyoming, 250,000 in North Dakota, and there is promise of large restorations in California and in other states.

As the demand increases the supply is somehow met, and the growing demand is itself an encouraging sign. In the last score of years there have been long periods in which the increasing size of public reservations has been regarded with popular indifference. We do not understand that the release of much of this land means any departure from the policy of conservation; rather does it mean, as we regard it, that, having been removed from the reach of the monopolist and the speculator, it is now finding its way into the possession of the actual settler and cultivator.

The western reclaimed areas are as yet only sparsely populated and there are tremendous stretches yet to be reclaimed. Only within the last few months has the government entered upon a comprehensive survey of its mountain real estate with the view of discovering how much of it is inviting and productive. There are immense districts in the South awaiting development; the great Southwest is yet only sprinkled here and there with human habitations; the Pacific Northwest is still in its infancy. There still is farm room somewhere between the borders of this republic for many millions of husbandmen, and Alaska, an empire of the future, stretches out over the north Pacific almost to the Asiatic coast.

It is pleasant to find that instead of taking off trains and suspending employees for the sake of decreasing expenses, some of the railroads in the Pacific Northwest are bettering the service with the purpose of increasing the receipts.

Data for Vocational Guidance

Homestead Demand and Supply